

ELEMENTARY
Lessons in Gaelic.

PRICE—ONE SHILLING.

Blair. 193.

P. S. Murray
Jan^y 1884

ELEMENTARY

LESSONS IN GAELIC

Reading, Grammar, and Construction,

WITH

A VOCABULARY AND KEY.

By L. MACBEAN.

SECOND EDITION, ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

INVERNESS: JOHN NOBLE, CASTLE STREET.
EDINBURGH: MACLACHLAN & STEWART.

1879.

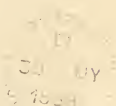
Price—One Shilling.

P R E F A C E .



These Lessons were first drawn up for a Gaelic Class taught by the compiler, were subsequently published in the *Highlander* Newspaper, and at the suggestion of parties who had found them useful, were three years ago printed in book form. The First Edition was bought up within a few months of its publication, but various circumstances combined to postpone the issue of a second until now. In one or two instances the method of the Lessons has been slightly altered—it is hoped, for the better—and the list of conversational phrases and other exercises have been extended.

AUGUST 1879.



CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
PREFACE	2
INTRODUCTORY—LETTER-SOUNDS	3
THE ARTICLE	6
NOUN—	
REGULAR FORM	8
SPECIAL FORMS	10
NOUNS WITH ARTICLE	12
GENDER OF NOUNS	14
ADJECTIVE—	
ATTRIBUTIVE	16
NUMERAL	19
PRONOUN	22
VERB—	
SUBSTANTIVE VERB	24
REGULAR VERB, 1ST CONJUGATION	27
2D CONJUGATION	30
IRREGULAR VERBS	33
PREPOSITION	36
ADVERB	39
CONJUNCTION	40
INTERJECTION	40
GAELIC READINGS—	
OSSIANIC (<i>from Gaol-nan daoine</i>)	41
SEAN-FHOCAIL (<i>Proverbs</i>)	44
A' GHRIAN (<i>The Sun</i>)	46
PHRASES—COLLOQUIAL AND IDIOMATIC	47
SONGS—	
CEAD DEIREANNACH NAM BEANN (<i>Farewell to the Mountains</i>)	50
FEAR A'BHATA (<i>The boatman</i>)	51
DUANAG GHAOIL (<i>A love sonnet</i>)	52
VOCABULARY	53
PROPER NAMES, ETC.	58
KEY TO EXERCISES	59

GAELIC LESSONS.

I.—INTRODUCTORY.

To the beginner it may be of great service to remember that the Orthography of Scottish Gaelic is Etymological—that is that words are as far as possible spelled so as to show their derivation. This and the use of the letter *h* to indicate the softened sound of consonants makes the written language look somewhat uncouth, but as he progresses the learner will find that the spelling of Gaelic is far easier than that of English because in the former tongue the rules for Orthography are fewer and also that exceptions from these rules are less common than in English. The characters now used for Scottish Gaelic are eighteen letters of the common Roman alphabet. The rejected letters are—*j, k, q, v, w, x, y,* and *z*. Those which are retained are pronounced more after the Continental than the English fashion.

The following is an approximate table of Gaelic letter-sounds :—

VOWELS.

A (1), *a* like *u* in *but* ; (2) *a* as in *bat* ; (3) *à*, as in *calm* ; (4) before *ll* or *nn*, *aii*.

E (1), *e* as in *her* ; (2) *e* as in *met* ; (3) *è* like *a* in *fame*.

I (1), *i* as in *bit* ; (2) *i* like *ea* in *eat* ; (3) *ì*, like *ea* in *zeal*.

O (1) *o* as in *not* ; (2) *ò* as in *lord* ; (3) *ó* as in *bold*.

U (1), *u* as in *fur* ; (2) *u* as in *tune* ; (3) *ù*, as in *rule*.

DIPHTHONGS.

Ai (1), *ai* like *a* in fame ; (2) *ai* like *y* in *my*.

Ea (1), *ea* like *e* in met ; (2) *éa* like *a* in fame ; (3) *ea* like *ya* in yard.

Ao, like *o* in wonder, long.

Ei (1), *ei* like *a* in fame ; (2) *ei* like *i* in like.

Eo, pronounce *yo*.

Eu, like *a* in fame.

Ia, like *ea* in real.

Io (1), *io* like *ea* in fear ; (2) *io* like *i* in bit ; (3) *io* like *ea* in zeal.

Iu, like *yu* in yule.

Oi, like *oy* in toy.

Ua, *uõu* in tortuous.

Ui, as in fluid.

. TRIPHTHONGS.

Aoi, almost like *ui* in the fluid.

Iui, like *yu* in yule, but long.

Eoi (1), *eo* like *yo* in yore ; (2) *eo* like *yo* in yoick.

Iai (1), *iai* separately, *ee-ah-ee* ; (2) *iai* like *ea* in fear.

Uai (1), *uai* like *ui* in truism ; (2) *uai* like *ooi* in Hindooise.

CONSONANTS.

B is pronounced harder than in English.

C like English *k*, never soft like *s* ; when final, *chk*.

D (1) with a broad vowel (*i*, *e*, *a*, *o*, or *u*) a little softer than in English, produced by placing the tongue, about the fourth of an inch from the tip, in contact with the teeth.

D, (2), with a small vowel (*e* or *i*) like *j* in English.

F, as in English.

G, always hard as in get or got.

L, (1), preceded by a small vowel, or initial in the past tense of verbs, or in the word *le* and its derivatives—hard as in English,

L (2), with a broad vowel, softer than in English—formed like *D* (1).

L (3), initial with a small vowel, or *ll* with a small vowel liquid — nearly as in million. Italian *gl* ; Spanish *ll*

Portuguese *lh*. Formed by placing the surface of the tongue about the centre against the roof of the mouth.

M, as in English.

N (1) as in English.

N (2), initial followed by a small vowel, or *nn* preceded or followed by a small vowel—liquid, nearly as in pinion. French *gn*; Spanish *ñ*; Portuguese *nh*. Formed like *L* (3).

N (3), *nn* with a broad vowel formed like *D* (1).

P, as in English, but in the interrogative moods of verbs almost as soft as *b*.

R (1) with a broad vowel, as in rod.

R (2) with a small vowel as in Arian.

S (1) with a broad vowel as in English.

S (2) with a small vowel and in the word *so* equal to *sh*.

T (1) with a broad vowel formed like *D* (1).

T (2) with a small vowel like *ch* in chase.

Bh, like *v* in English.

Ch, guttural as in German, or in the Scotch word *trachle*.

Dh and *gh* (1) with a broad vowel almost like *gh* in *ugh* or *g* in the German word *Tag*; (2) with a small vowel equal to *y*.

Fh is silent, except in the words *fhuir*, *fhein*, and *fhathast*, where the *h* is heard.

Mh like *v* but more nasal.

Ph like *f*.

Sh and *th* like *h*.

Chd like *chk*.

Rt (1) with a broad vowel like *rst*; (2) with a small vowel, *rsj*.

When two Vowels meet so that both cannot readily be pronounced, the least important is omitted, and an apostrophe marks its place, as—Do'n (for, do an) duine, *to the man*.

A fundamental rule of Gaelic orthography is that Consonants be preceded and followed by Vowels of the same quality. Consonants preceded by a broad Vowel (*a*, *o* or *u*) must not be followed by a small Vowel (*e* or *i*) or *vice versa*.

II.—ARTICLE.

Grammarians arrange Gaelic words into nine classes, of which the two first are the Article and the Noun. The Article is the word *an* and its modifications, corresponding to the English *the*. Noun is the term applied to words which signify animals or things. Both Article and Noun are declined or modified by Gender, Number, and Case. There are two Genders, the Masculine and the Feminine; two Numbers, the Singular for one object, and the Plural for more than one object; and four Cases. When a Noun is the subject of a sentence it is in the Nominative Case; when denoting possession it is in the Genitive Case; when preceded by a Preposition the Dative is used; and when the person or thing is addressed it is put in the Vocative.

The Gaelic Article is thus declined :—

	Masculine.	Feminine.	Plural.
<i>Nominative</i>	An, am.	an, a.	na, <i>the</i> .
<i>Genitive</i>	An, a.	na.	nam, nan, <i>of the</i> .
<i>Dative</i>	An, a.	an, a.	na, <i>to, &c., the</i> .

For example, *am mac*, the son; *an nighean*, the daughter; *na mic* the sons.

Am is used before Masculine Nouns beginning with *b*, *f*, *m*, and *p*.

An before Vowels and the Consonants *c*, *d*, *g*, *l*, *n*, *r*, *s*, and *t*.

A before words beginning with these Consonants, or with *bh*, *mh*, *gh*, or *ch*.

A being probably a contraction for *an*, is often written with the apostrophe, *a'*.

Note 1.—The English Indefinite Article *a* or *an* has no equivalent in Gaelic, thus *a man* is in Gaelic simply *duine*.

Note 2.—Gaelic words which stand for their class have the Article as—Tha *an duine bàsmhor*, *Man is mortal*.

Note 3.—The Article cannot precede Nouns in the Vocative Case.

Note 4.—When a Noun in the Nominative or Genitive governs another in the Genitive, both cannot have the Article; thus we say *Solus an teine*, not *An solus an teine*—The light of the fire.

VOCABULARY.

<i>Agus, and.</i>	Cat (m.), <i>a cat.</i>
<i>Aig, at.</i>	Cóinneal (fem., Plur. Cóinn-
<i>Air, on.</i>	lean), <i>a candle.</i>
<i>Ann, anns, in, into.</i>	Mór, <i>large, great.</i>
<i>A deanamh, making (with</i>	Maith, <i>good.</i>
<i>Genitive).</i>	Solus (m.), <i>light.</i>
<i>Bláths (masc.), warmth.</i>	Teine (m.), <i>fire.</i>
<i>Bòrd (m.), a table.</i>	Tha, <i>is or are.</i>

In the above, and following Vocabularies, Italics and Accent Marks, are used to distinguish the different sounds as in Lesson I.

Polysyllables should be accented on the first syllable, unless otherwise marked.

Exercise 1.

An cat mor. An teine. Anns an teine. Am bord. An solus agus am bord. Aig an teine. Anns an teine tha solus agus blaths. Tha a choinneal air a bhord aig an teine. Tha na coinnlean a deanamh soluis, agus an teine a deanamh blaitbs. An duine maith. Tha na coinnlean a deanamh soluis maith. Tha an cat mor ann am blaths an teine.

Exercise 2.

The table. The fire. The large candle. The large candles. On the fire. The light and the warmth. At the fire are cats. There are good candles on the table. The fire gives (is making) light and warmth. The good candles are on the table. The candles give great light. The light of the candles.

III.—REGULAR NOUNS.

MASCULINE.

Masculine Nouns which are declined regularly form their Genitive and Vocative Singular and Nominative Plural by inserting *i* before the final Consonant or Consonants; their Dative Plural by adding *ibh*, and their Vocative Plural by adding *a*. An example is—

Cat (m), *a cat*.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom'n.</i>	Cat, <i>a cat</i> .	Cait, <i>cats</i> .
<i>Gen.</i>	Cait, <i>of a cat</i> .	Chat, <i>of cats</i> .
<i>Dat.</i>	Cat, <i>a cat</i> .	Cataibh, <i>cats</i> .
<i>Voc.</i>	Chait! <i>O cat!</i>	Chata! <i>O cats!</i>

When, however, the last vowel is *i* no change can take place in the Singular while the Nom. Plur. is generally formed by adding *ean*. An example is—

Uaireadair (m.), *a time-piece*.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	Uaireadair.	Uaireadaire <i>or-ean</i> .
<i>Gen.</i>	Uaireadair.	Uaireadaire.
<i>Dat.</i>	Uaireadair.	Uaireadairibh, <i>or-ean</i> .
<i>Voc.</i>	Uaireadair.	Uaireadairean.

FEMININE.

Regular Feminine Nouns insert *i* before the last consonant in the Genitive Singular and add *e*; in the Dative Singular they insert *i*; and for the Nominative and Vocative Plural they add *an*. An example is—

Bròg (f.), *a shoe*

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nomin.</i>	Bròg.	Brogan.
<i>Gen.</i>	Broige.	Bhrog or Bhrogan.
<i>Dat.</i>	Broig.	Brogan or Brogaibh.
<i>Voc.</i>	Bhrog.	Bhrogan.

Feminine Nouns which have *i* for their last vowel are declined in the same way except of course that the *i* is not doubled. Example—

Tir (f.), *a land.*

<i>Nom.</i>	Tir.	Tirean.
<i>Gen.</i>	Tire.	Thir or Thirean.
<i>Dat.</i>	Tir.	Tiribh.
<i>Voc.</i>	Thir.	Thire.

The letters which are capable of aspiration are *b, c, d, f, g, m, p, s,* and *t.*

VOCABULARY.

Aite (m.), <i>a place.</i>	Fada, <i>long.</i>
Bha, <i>was, were.</i>	Fuaim (m. and f.), <i>a noise.</i>
Cluas (f.), <i>an ear.</i>	Laogh (m.), <i>a calf.</i>
Craobh (f.), <i>a tree.</i>	Lip (f.), <i>a lip.</i>
Uair (f.), <i>an hour, a time.</i>	

Exercise 3.

Cluasan a chait. Bha cluasan air a chat. Tha na cait a deanamh fuaim. Tha cluasan air na cataibh. Na laogh-aibh. Na lipean. Bha na craobhan a deanamh teine maith. Anns na brogaibh. Aig an uair. Uairean fada. Cluasan an laogh. Aite an laoigh. A deanamh na broige. A deanamh nam brog. Air a chraoibh. Air an teine. Anns an aite.

Exercise 4.

The lips. Long trees. The noise of the trees. The place of the fire. The noises. In the lands. An hour of the clock. The long ears. In the land. At the place. In the ears. The hour. The calf's lips. On the trees. At the trees. In the lands. The calves were at the place. Of the ear. Of the place. A noise in the ear. The tree was large.

IV.—NOUN—SPECIAL FORMS.

The following classes of Nouns are more or less irregular in their declensions :—

1.—Polysyllables usually have the Nominative and Genitive Plural alike, and form the Dative Plural from the Nom. Plur., as *Coinneal*, *a candle*; Plur., *coinnlean*, *candles*; Dat., *coinn-lean*, *or—libh*.

2.—Nouns in *ea* and *io* usually have the Gen. Sing. in *i*, thus—*Cearc* (f.), *a hen*; Gen. *circe*; Dat., *circ*, &c.

3.—Words in *ia* have their Gen. and Plur. in *ei* as—*Fiadh* (m.), *a deer*, *feidh*, &c.

4.—Many Monosyllables in *a* and *o* have the Gen. in *ui*, as—*Bord*, Gen. *buird*; *Falt* (m.), *hair*, Gen., *fuilt*.

5.—Some words in *a* and *u* form the Gen. by adding *a*, instead of inserting *i*, as—*cath* (m.), *a fight*; Gen., *catha*.

6.—Monosyllables in *oi* and *ui* often change *oi* or *ui* into *o* or *a* for the Genitive, as—*Fuil* (f.), *blood*, Gen., *fola* or *fala*; *féil* (f.), *flesh*, *feòla*; *suil*, (f) *an eye*, Gen., *sula*, Nom. Plur. *suilean*, Gen. Plur. *sul*.

7.—Nouns in *eud*, *eul*, *eun*, *eur*, *eus*, and a few in *a* have the Gen. Sing. in *oi*, as *Beul* (m.), *a mouth*; Gen., *Beoil*; Dat., *Beul*; Voc., *Bheoil*; Plur., *Beoil*, &c.

8 Most Nouns in *l* or *le*, *n* or *ne* insert *t* in the Plural, thus—*Tuil* (f.), *a flood*, Plural, *tuiltean*; *teine*, *a fire*, Plural, *teintean*.

9.—Nouns ending in *chd*, or Monosyllables in a Vowel, are indeclinable in the Singular.

10—Feminine Nouns in *ail* or *air* are usually Declined thus :—

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Cathair</i> (f.), <i>a chair or city</i> .	<i>Cathrach</i> .	<i>Cathraichean</i> .
<i>Dàil</i> , <i>delay</i> .	<i>Dalach</i> .	<i>Dalaichean</i> .
<i>Lasair</i> , <i>a flame</i> .	<i>Lasrach</i> .	<i>Lasraichean</i> .

11.—The following Nouns form their Cases irregularly:—

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Amhainn (f.), <i>a river.</i>	Aimhne.	Aimhnichean.
Athair (m.), <i>a father.</i>	Athar.	Aithrichean.
Banais (f.), <i>a wedding.</i>	Bainnse.	Bainnsean.
Brathair (m.), <i>a brother.</i>	Brathar.	Brathraichean.
Cridhe (m.), <i>a heart.</i>	Cridhe.	Cridheachan.
Cù (m.), <i>a dog.</i>	Coin.	Coin (Gen. Con)
Dia (m.), <i>God.</i>	Dé.	Deé or Diathan.
Duine (m.), <i>a man.</i>	Duine.	Daoine.
Dùthaich (f.), <i>a country</i>	Duthcha.	Duthclannan.
Fiacail (f.), <i>a tooth.</i>	Fiacla.	Fiaclan.
Là, latha (m.), <i>a day.</i>	Latha.	Laithean or Lathaichean.
Leabaidh (f.), <i>a bed.</i>	Leapa.	Leapachan.
Leabhar (m. and f.) <i>a book.</i>	Leabhair.	Leabhraichean.
Mac (m.), <i>a son.</i>	Mic.	Mic or Macan.
Maduinn (f.), <i>a morning.</i>	Maidne.	Maidnean.
Mathair (f.), <i>a mother.</i>	Mathar	Mathraichean.
Obair (f.), <i>a work.</i>	Oibre.	Oibre.
Piuthar (f.), <i>a sister.</i>	Peathar	Peathraichean.
Uisge (m), <i>water.</i>	Uisge.	Uisgeachan.

Exercise 5.

Tha a chathair aig an teine. Bha an la fada. Tha an cà anns an leabaidh. Tha aimhnichean uisge anns an dùthaich. Tuil fala. Aig banais brathair athar. Daoine na tire. Mhic na fala ! Bha fiaclan a choin ann am feoil a chait. Bha brogan air an duine. Anns a chath. Tha an duine a deanamh buird. Cath chearc. A dhuine mhaith, tha na cait ann am blaths an teine.

Exercise 6.

There was a long fight at the fire. In the mouth of the shoe. The shoes are at the fire. The man's shoes were at the large table. A deer's ear. The cat was in the light. The man is in the large bed. Mornings in the country. There is a time-piece on the table at the fire. In the heart of man. Floods of water and flames of fire. There was a wedding in the city. The man's sister was at the wedding. On the floods.

V.—NOUNS WITH ARTICLE.

Masculine Nouns.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	An cat, <i>the cat.</i>	Na cait, <i>the cats.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	A chait, <i>of the cat.</i>	Nan cat, <i>of the cats.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	A chat, <i>the cat.</i>	Na cataibh, <i>the cats.</i>

Note 1.—Masculine Nouns beginning with *b, c, f, g, m,* and *p* have these Consonants aspirated in the Genitive and Dative Singular, as—Anns an fhalt. *in the hair*; aig a bhlath, *at the warmth.*

Note 2.—Masculine Nouns beginning with *s*, followed by a Vowel, or *l, n,* or *r*, insert *t* between the Article and the Noun in the Genitive and Dative Singular, as—Aig an t-solus, *at the light*; uisge an t-sruth, *the water of the stream.*

Note 3.—Masculine Nouns in a Vowel have *t* between the Article and the Noun in the Nominative Singular, and *h* in the Nominative and Dative Plural, as—An t-uisge, *the water*; air na h-uisgeachaibh, *on the waters.*

Feminine Nouns.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	A chearc, <i>the hen.</i>	Na cearcan, <i>the hens.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Na circe, <i>of the hen.</i>	Nan cearc, <i>of the hens.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	A chirc, <i>the hen.</i>	Na cearcaibh, <i>the hens.</i>

Note 1.—Feminine Nouns in *b, c, f, g, m* and *p* are aspirated in the Nominative and Dative Singular, as above.

Note 2.—Feminine Nouns beginning with *s*, followed by *l, n, r,* or a Vowel, insert *t* between the Article and the Noun in the Nominative and Dative Singular, as—An t-suil, *the eye.*

Note 3.—Feminine Nouns in a Vowel insert *h* between the Article and the Noun in the Genitive Singular and the Nominative and Dative Plural, as—Uisge na h-aimhne, *the water of the river*; Na h-aimhnichean, *the rivers.*

VOCABULARY.

Airson (with Genitive), <i>for</i> .	Leabhar (m. & f.), <i>a book</i> .
Ceann (m.), <i>a head</i> .	Seomar (m.), <i>a room</i> .
Còta (m.), <i>a coat</i> .	Sruth (m.), <i>a stream</i> .
Atharrachadh (m.), <i>an alteration</i> .	

Exercise 7.

Cridhe feola. Tha leabhraichean (*Lesson IV., Section 11.*) an duine air a bhord anns an t-seomar. Tha solus an latha maith airson nan sul. Anns na h-oibre mora. Dia nan aithrichean. Cridhe na duthcha. Bha an t-uairadair a deanamh fuaim moir. Tha na h-uairadairean ann an cota an duine. Tha còtaichean (*Plural*) air na daoine anns a chathair. Na h-aimhnichean fada. Fuaim an t-sruth. An leabhar. Na leabhair. An seomar. Na fuaimean. Airson nan seomar. Airson na circe. Solus nan sul. A mhadainn. Na maidne. Aimhnichean na duthcha. Fiacail coin. Fiacan nan con. Fiacan a choin. Beul a choin. Obair an latha. An t-athair agus am mac. Mic an duine.

Exercise 8.

The water of the river. The river. The rivers' water. The dog's teeth. The stream of water. The man's coat. The head of the bed. The sound of the river. In the eye. The water of the river is good. On the waters. The dog was in the stream. The man was at the city with the books. A dog's fight. The floods are making a noise. The man's coat is on the chair at the table. The alteration was great. The father's heart and the hearts of the sons.

VI.—THE GENDER OF NOUNS.

The following classes are usually

Masculine :—

1. Nouns signifying males, as—*Fear*, a man.
2. Diminutives in *an*, as—*Bordan*, a little table.
3. Derivatives, for the most part agents, in *ach*, *air*, and *iche*, as *Albannach*, a Scotchman, *uireadair*, a timepiece, *oibriche*, a workman.
4. Derivatives, usually abstract Nouns, in *as*, as *Maith-eas*, goodness.
5. Nouns signifying the young of animals, as—*Laogh*, a calf.
6. Names of native trees, as—*Darach*, an oak.

The following are for the most part

Feminine :—

1. Nouns signifying females, as—*Bean*, a wife.
2. Diminutives, in *ag*, as—*Craobhag*, a little tree.
3. Derivatives in *ach*, *aid*, and *e*, as—*Morachd*, greatness, *soillse*, brightness.
4. Names of diseases, as—*Teasach*, fever.
5. Names of countries, as—*Albainn*, Scotland.
6. Names of musical instruments, as—*Piob*, a pipe.
7. Names of the heavenly bodies, as—*A ghrian*, the sun.

Nouns signifying Male agents are made Feminine by prefixing *ban*, as—*Ban-righ*, a queen.

When the sex of Nouns signifying animals is doubtful it may be specified by affixing *firionn*, male, or *boirionn*, female, as—*Laogh boirionn*, a she calf.

VOCABULARY.

Albainn (f., Gen. na h-Alba,	Sin, <i>that</i> .
Dat. Alba), <i>Scotland</i> .	Le, leis, <i>with</i> .
Albannach (m.), <i>a Scotchman</i> .	Maith-eas (m.), <i>goodness</i> .

Bean (f.), <i>a wife, a woman.</i>	Mórachd (f.), <i>greatness.</i>
Boiríonn, <i>female.</i>	Oibriche (m.), <i>a worker.</i>
Darach (m.), <i>an oak.</i>	Píob (f.), <i>a pipe.</i>
Fear (m.), <i>a male, a man.</i>	Soillse (f.), <i>brightness.</i>
Firíonn, <i>male.</i>	Téasach (f.), <i>fever.</i>
Grian (f.), <i>a sun.</i>	So (<i>Pron. sho</i>), <i>this.</i>

Nouns qualified by *so* or *sin* require the Article also, as—*Am fear so*, this man. The Article is always written before Nouns with the Preposition *ann* or *anns*. After *ann* the Article is not translated into English; after *anns*, it means “the,” as—*anns an teine*, in the fire; *ann an teine*, in a fire.

Exercise 9.

Maitheas na tire. Bha agus tha daoine maith anns an duthaich sin. Tha bean an fhir (*Lesson IV., Section 2*) so anns an teasaich. Bha an t-Albanuach a deanamh fuaim moir leis a phiob. Cridheachan daraich. A ghrian, a mhic na soillse! Tha craobhan mora daraich ann an Alba. Tha solus na greine (*Lesson IV., Section 3*) a deanamh soillse. Anns a chridhe tha maitheas agus morachd an duine. Bha am fear sin aig an uisge leis na laogh. Bean an oibriche. Tha ban-righ na duthcha sin anns an teasaich.

Exercise 10.

The light of the fire and the brightness of the sun. The oak is making a good fire. The greatness of the Queen of Scotland. That man was at the country with a she calf. The Scotchman is in the warmth of the sun. The sound of the great pipe of Scotland was in the fight. There are books on the little table in this room.

VII.—ADJECTIVES OF QUALITY.

Adjectives, are Declined in the same manner as Nouns.
Example of Adjective characterised by a broad Vowel :—

Mor, *great*.

<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> Mor.	Mhor.	Mora.
<i>Gen.</i> Mhoir.	Moire,	Mora.
<i>Dat.</i> Mor.	Mhoir	Mora.
<i>Voc.</i> Mhoir.	Mhor	Mora.

Example of Adjective characterised by a small Vowel:—

Tinn, *sick*.

<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> Tinn.	Thinn.	Tinne.
<i>Gen.</i> Thinn.	Tinne.	Tinne.
<i>Dat.</i> Tinn.	Thinn.	Tinne.
<i>Voc.</i> Thinn.	Thinn.	Tinne.

Exception 1.—Polysyllables have the Plural like the Nominative Singular, as—Cu boiaheach, *a pretty dog*; Plural, coin bhoidheach, *pretty dogs*.

Exception 2.—A few Dissyllables add the Vowel in the Plural, and suffer a contraction, as—Laogh reamhar, *a fat calf*; laoigh reamhra, *fat calves*.

Exception 3.—Polysyllables do not add the Vowel to the Genitive Feminine, as Laidir, *strong*; blaths na lasrach laidir, *the warmth of the strong flame*.

Exception 4.—Adjectives ending in a Vowel or *chd* are usually indeclinable.

Comparison.

The First Comparative is formed by adding *e* to the Genitive Singular Masculine, as—Geal, *white*, Genitive Singular Masculine, gil, Comparative, gile, *whiter*.

Some Adjectives have also a Second Comparative, formed

from the First by changing final *e* into *id*, as—Saor, *cheap* ; saoire, *cheaper* ; saoirid, *the cheaper*.

Adjectives which are contracted in the Plural retain their contracted form in the Comparative, as—Milis, *sweet*, Plural milse, Comparative milse, *sweeter*.

The following common Adjectives form their Comparatives irregularly :—

<i>Positive</i>	<i>1st Compar.</i>	<i>2d Compar.</i>
Béag, <i>small</i> .	Lugha.	Lughaid.
Duilich, <i>difficult</i> .	Dorra (duileadh), Duilead.	
Fagus, <i>faisge, neur</i> .	Faisge.	
Furas, <i>easy</i> .	Usadh.	
Goirid, <i>garr, short</i> .	Giorra.	Giorraid.
Ionmhuinn, <i>beloved</i> .	Annsa. (ionmhuinnne)	
Laidir, <i>strong</i> .	Treise.	Treisd.
Leathan, <i>broad</i> .	Leatha.	Leathaid.
Maith, <i>good</i> .	Fearr.	Feaird.
Mor, <i>great</i> .	Mò.	Moid.
Olc, <i>evil</i> .	Miosa.	Misd.
Teth, <i>hot</i> .	Teotha.	Teothaid.

The Superlative Degree of Comparison is, in Gaelic, expressed by the First Comparative, as—Amhainn ni 's fhaide, *a longer river* ; an amhainn a's fhaide, *the longest river*.

Adjectives are intensified by prefixing the Particles *gle*, *ro*, *sar*, &c., as—Gle laidir, *very strong* ; ro mhaith, *exceedingly good*. Ro also means *too*, as—Ro theth, *very hot or too hot*. Adjectives preceded by these words are aspirated.

Position.

Attributive Adjectives usually follow the Nouns which they qualify, as—Duine maith, *a good man*.

Exception 1.—When a quality is affirmed of a Noun this rule does not hold, as—Is teth an lasair sin, *that is a hot flame*.

Exception 2.—Some adjectives may precede and unite with their Nouns, as—Sluagh mòr, *a great concourse* ; mor-shluagh, *a multitude*.

Exception 3.—A few adjectives always precede their Nouns, as—*Deadh obair, a good work*; *droch dhuine, a bad man*; *seann bhean, an old woman*.

VOCABULARY.

Mi, mise, <i>I, me.</i>	Is, <i>is or are.</i>
Thu, thusa, <i>thou, you (Sin.)</i>	Am bheil ? <i>is ? are ? or is there ?</i>
E, esan, <i>he, him, it.</i>	<i>are there ?</i>
I, ise, <i>she, her, it.</i>	Na, <i>than.</i>
Sluagh (m.), <i>a people.</i>	A, <i>who, that.</i>
Ach, <i>but.</i>	A dheanamh, <i>to do, to make.</i>

A's (lit., *who, or which is or are*) marks the Superlative Degree, as—*An duine a's mo, the tallest man.* Used also in comparing with the Verb "is," as—*Is mise a's mo ; I am the taller or tallest, or, it is I who am the tallest.*

Ni's (lit., *the thing which is*) is used when a superior Degree is meant, as—*Duine ni's mo, a taller man.* *Tha mi ni's mo, I am taller.*

Comparison may also be expressed by the Verb "is" and "na," as—*Is mo mise na thusa, I am taller than you.*

Exercise 11.

Fear a chinn mhoir. Am bheil an duthaich sin ni 's fhearr na Albainn ? Is fheaird i (*she is the better of*) an t-uisge. Bha mi gle thiun leis an teasaich. Tha an amhainn so ni 's fhaide agus ni's leatha na na h-aimhnichean a's mo a tha ann an Alba. A bhraithre (*Voc. Plur.*) ionmhuinn, is treise duine maith na duine mor. Sluagh nan cridheachan reamhra. Ann an tuiltibh mora nan uisgeachan laidir. Is e an darach a chraobh is treise. Tha e ni 's usadh duine maith a dheanamh olc na droch dhuine a dheanamh maith.

Exercise 12.

A taller tree and a stronger stream. I am the better of this. This country is great, that land is greater, but Scotland is greatest. Near (*fagus air*) that city is a beautiful stream of sweet water. You are the worse of that. It (*e*) was too difficult. A fat workman was making a bad noise with a very big pipe. The strongest and best man, and the most beautiful (*a's boidheche*) and beloved woman. Is the book large ?

VIII.—NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

CARDINAL NUMERALS.

The following are Gaelic Cardinal Numerals joined with a Noun :—

1 Aon duine, <i>one man</i> .	22 Da dhuine thar fhichead.
2 Da dhuine.	23 Tri daoine thar fhichead.
3 Tri daine.	30 Deich daoine thar fhichead.
4 Ceithir daoine.	40 Da fhichead duine.
5 Cuig daoine.	50 Leth-cheud duine.
6 Sè, sèa daoine.	60 Tri fichead duine.
7 Seachd daoine.	100 Ceud, <i>or</i> ciad duine.
8 Ochd daoine.	101 Ceud duine 'sah-aon.
9 Naoi daoine.	120 Sèa fichead duine.
10 Deich daoine.	200 Da cheud duine.
11 Aon duine deug, <i>or</i> diag.	1,000 Mile duine.
12 Da dhuine dheug.	
13 Tri daoine deug.	
20 Fichead duine.	
21 Aon duine tharfhichead.	1,000,000 Deich ceud mile duine

These Numerals can be used without a Noun, as—A h-aon, one ; a dha, two ; a tri, three. “Dha” and upwards may be preceded by the Plural Article—na dha, *the two* ; na tri, *the three*.

Nouns qualified by the Numerals da, fichead, ceud, or mile take the Singular form, but are treated as Plural, as—Da dhuine mora, *two tall men*, where the Noun is Singular in form, but accompanied by a Plural Adjective.

ORDINAL NUMERALS.

The following are the Ordinal Numbers with a Noun :—

1 A cheud, <i>or</i> chiad duine, <i>the first man</i> .	5 An cuigeamh duine.
2 An dara duine.	6 An seathamh duine.
3 An treas, <i>or</i> tritheamh duine.	7 An seachdamh duine.
4 An ceathramh duine.	8 An t-ochdamh duine.
	9 An naothamh duine.
	10 An deicbeamh duine.

11 An t-aon duine deug.	50 An leth-cheudamh duine.
12 An dara duine deug.	60 An tri ficheadamh duine.
13 An treas duine deug.	120 An sèa ficheadamh duine.
20 Am ficheadamh duine.	200 An da cheudamh duine. a
21 An t-aon duine thar fhichead.	1,000 Am mile mh duine.
22 Andara duine thar fhichead.	1,000,000 An deichceud mile-amh duine.
30 An deicheamh duine thar fhichead.	
40 An da fhicheadamh duine.	

The following Cardinal Numerals are used only for persons :—

2 Dithis, <i>two</i> , or <i>two persons</i> .	7 Seachdnar.
3 Triùir.	8 Ochdnar.
4 Ceathrar.	9 Naoinear.
5 Cuignear.	10 Deichnear.
6 Seathnar, seisear.	

These may be used with the Genitive Plural of Nouns, as—Ceathrar, *four persons* ; ceathrar bhan *four women*.

Indefinite Numerals are Adjectives that express number in a general manner, as—Iomadh, *many a* ; gach, *every*. To these may be added moran, *many*, and beagan, *few*, which are in reality Nouns, and govern the Genitive Plural of Nouns.

Uile, *all*, followed by a Noun, expressed or understood, is preceded by the Article, as—Na h-uile, *all, every one* ; a h-uile duine, *every man* ; na h-uile dhaoine, *all men*.

Position.

Numeral Adjectives precede their Noun, as—Mile fear, *a thousand men*.

Except such Indefinite Numerals as gann, *scarce*, tearc, *few* lionmhoir, *numerous*, which follow their Noun, as—Sluagh lionmhoir, *a numerous people*. These, however, seldom accompany the Noun, being more often used as a predicate, as —Is lionmhoir luchd-oibre an uile, *many are the workers of evil*.

VOCABULARY.

Baile (m.), *a town.*Bliadhna (f.), *a year.*Iad, iadsan, *they, them.*Sinn, sinne, *we, us.*Sibh, sibhse, *you (Plural).*Uair (f.), *an hour, one o'clock ;*
*da uair, two o'clock &c.**Exercise 13.*

Am bheil gach seathamh fear maith? Tha moran Albannach anns an tir sin. Fichead cat agus naoi coin deug. Aig an tritheamh uair. Iadsan a tha anns na ceud aitibh anns a bhaile. Is fhearr iomadh bean na na daoine a's fhearr. Bha ceud mìle duine laidir, agus moran sluaigh anns a bhaile sin. Air an treas la bha mise agus naoinear oibriche a deanamh na h-aimhne ni 's leatha. Aig ceud sholus an latha. Tha aon leabhar deug thar fhichead air a bhord anns an t-seomar sin. Tha e da uair dheug. Tha daoine maith tearc anns na bailtibh so. Bha i gle thinn aig sea uaircan. Am bheil sibh a deanamh dail agus e deich uairean? Tha an t-seann bhean sin tri bliadhna deug thar a cheithir fichead.

Exercise 14.

I was in that place on the first day of the year. It was six o'clock, and there were many people in the place. There are 365 days in the year. At the sixth hour. In the twenty largest towns in the kingdom. We are more numerous than you in this city. In that little room there are three beds, one table, five chairs, and many books. This is (*is i so*) the year 1879. There are many rivers longer than that. Rivers are more numerous in that country. It is three o'clock. Trees were scarce. There are few trees in the city. Are there two persons in the water? They are numerous. Towns are few in that land.

IX.—PRONOUN.

The Personal Pronouns are as follows :—

	<i>Singular,</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1	Mi, mise, <i>I, me.</i>	Sinn, sinne, <i>we, us.</i>
2	Tu, tusa, <i>thou, thee, you.</i>	Sibh, sibhse, <i>ye, you.</i>
3	{ I, si, ise, <i>she, her, it.</i> † E, se, e-san, <i>he, him, it.</i>	Iad, siad. } iadsan, } <i>they, them.</i>

The additional *se, sa, san* or *ne* is added for emphasis.

The Plural Pronoun *sibh*, with its Possessive *bhur*, is applied to seniors and superiors, even when there is but one person.

The Possessive Pronouns are these :—

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1	Mo, <i>my,</i>	Ar, <i>our.</i>
2	Do, <i>thy, your.</i>	Bhur, <i>your.</i>
3	A, <i>his, her, its.</i>	An, am, <i>their.</i>

When the emphatic *se, sa, &c.*, is used with these, it is affixed to the Noun, or to the Adjective if one follow the Noun, as—Ar taigh-ne, *our house*; mo thaigh mor-sa, *my large house*. When there are more than one Adjective the Particle is affixed to the last.

Am ‘their’ is used before words beginning with *b, f, m* and *p*.

For the sake of euphony, the Possessive Pronoun *a* ‘his’ is suppressed before or after a Vowel, as—Taigh athar (for taigh a athar), *his father’s house*. When *a* ‘her’ is followed by a Noun beginning with a Vowel, *h* is interposed, as—Taigh a h-athar, *her father’s house*. *Mo* and *do* lose the *the* Vowel before a word beginning with a Vowel, and are changed to *am* and *ad* when preceded by the Preposition “ann.” *Ar* and *bhur* take *n* before a Vowel as *ar n-athair*, *our father*.

The word “fein” corresponds to the English *self* or *own*, as—Mi fein, *myself*; mo bhean fein, *my own wife*.

The Relative Pronouns are—*a, who, whom, which, that*; *an, am* (Dative), *whom, which*; *na, that which*; *nach, who not, which not*.

The Demonstrative Pronouns are—So, *this* ; sin, *that* ; sud, ud, *yon*.

The Interrogative Pronouns are—Co ? *who* ? cia ? *what* ? ciod ? *what* ?

The Personal and Demonstrative Pronouns are thus combined :—

E so, *this man, this same.*

E sin, *that man or thing.*

E sud, *yon man or thing.*

The Indefinite Pronouns are—Ge b' e, *whatever, whoever* ; eile, *other, &c.*

Position.

The Personal and Demonstrative Pronouns take the place of the Noun, that is immediately following the Verb ; the Relative is placed after its Noun, and preceding its own Verb ; and the Possessive and Interrogative Pronouns precede their Nouns as in English.

VOCABULARY.

An so, *here.*

Olc (Gen. uile), m., *evil.*

An sin, *there.*

Robh, *was, were.*

Dean, *do, will do.*

Taigh, tigh, *a house* ; aig an

Ni (Pl. nithe ean), m., *a thing.*

taigh *at home.*

Exercise 15.

Am bheil an duine sin nì's miosa na thusa? Bha mi fein agus mo bhean, agus mac mo pheathar ann an taigh d' athar air an la sin. Co tha a deanamh an fhuaim sin? Is e sin fear nach dean olc. An duine air an robh an cota. Gach duine a bha laidir. Ge b' e baile anns an robh iad. Ciod an t-olc a tha ann ad chridhe? Is iad sin (*those are*) mo leabhhràichean-sa. Bha iadsan a bha anns an taigh tinn. Is e sin an duine a bha ochd bliadhna diag thar fhichead anns a bhaile anns an robh mac brathair m'athar

Exercise 16.

My eight sons were in the works on that day. Do this, and you (*Sing.*) will be the better of it. There were many oak trees (trees of oak) in the place in which his house was. I was at home myself at three o'clock. The people of my country are better than your people. Were you (*Plur.*) in yon town? The other man's wife is ill. We are very numerous in our town.

X.—SUBSTANTIVE VERB.

The Substantive and Auxiliary Verb *bi, be*, is conjugated as follows :—

AFFIRMATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | Tha or ta mi or taim, <i>I am.</i> | Tha sinn, <i>we are.</i> |
| 2 | Tha thu, <i>thou art, you are.</i> | Tha sibh <i>you are.</i> |
| 3 | Tha e or i, <i>he, she, or it is.</i> | Tha iad or taid, <i>they are.</i> |

Past Tense—Bha mi, *I was, &c.*

Future Tense—Bithidh mi, *I will be, &c.*

INTERROGATIVE MOOD.

Present—Bheil mi? *am I? &c.*

Past—Robh mi? *was I? have I been? &c.*

Future—Bi mi? *shall I be? &c.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

- Past* { Bhithinn, *I would be.*
 { Bhitheamaid, *we would be.*
 { Bhitheadh or bhiodh tu, *thou wouldst be, &c.*
- Future*—Ma bhitheas mi, *if I shall be, &c.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

- Sing.* { 1 Bitheam or biom, *let me be.*
 { 2 Bi or bi thusa, *be or be thou.*
 { 3 Bitheadh or biodh e or i, *let him, her, or it be.*
- Plur.* { 1 Bitheamaid, *let us be.*
 { 2 Bithibh, *be ye.*
 { 3 Bitheadh or biodh iad, *let them be.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present—A bhith, *to be.*

Past—Air bhith, *after being, having been.*

Future—Gu bhith, *about to be.*

. Bith, *being.*

The Interrogative Mood becomes Negative by prefixing the Negative Particles, thus—

Ni bheil mi	}	<i>I am not.</i>
Cha 'n 'eil mi		
Nach 'eil mi? <i>am I not?</i>		
Mur 'eil mi, <i>if I am not.</i>		

The Emphatic Verb 'Is mi,' *I am* or *it is I*, is used only in the Present and Past Tenses, and is thus conjugated :—

AFFIRMATIVE MOOD.

Present—Is mi, *it is I, &c.*

Past—Bu mhi, *it was I, &c.*

INTERROGATIVE MOOD.

Present—Am mi? *is it I? An tu? Is it thou? &c.*

Past—Am bu mhi? *was it I? am bu tu? &c.*

Contrary to the general rule, 'is' is pronounced as *iss*, not *ish*.

Is and bu lose the Vowel when placed next to another Vowel, as—B'e (for, bu e), *it was he*.

The Interrogative Particle 'Am' may be replaced by the Negative Particles ni, cha, mur, or by co? cia? as—Cha mhi, *it is not I; co thusa? who art thou?*

When the Verb 'is' is used to affirm a quality, the Noun is preceded by the Article, as—Is truagh an duine e, *he is a miserable man* (lit., *miserable is the man he*).

The following Adverbial Particles frequently accompany the Verbs :—

Cha, *not*, mur, *if not*, nach, *not*, and ni, *not*, are used with the Interrogative Mood and the Past Subjunctive; nam, *if*, is used with the Past Subjunctive; nan, *if*, with the Past Interrogative; na, *not*, with the Imperative; and ma, *if*, with the Present and Past Affirmative and Future Subjunctive. The Interrogative Particle 'am' is used with the Present and Future Interrogative and the Past Subjunctive; 'an' is used with the Past Interrogative.

VOCABULARY.

Ag radh, *saying.*

Aite-comhnuidh (m.), *a dwelling-place.*

Boidheach, *beautiful.*

Duine (m.), *a man.*

Rìgh (m.), *a king.*

Ma'lainn (f.), *a morning.*

Fèoil (f.), *flesh.*

Piuthar (m.), *a sister.*

Uan (m.), *a lamb.*

Iudhach (m.), *a Jew.*

Co—ri, *as—as.*

Exercise 17.

Am bheil thu tinn? Tha mise, nach 'eil thu fein? Cha'n 'eil mi glè thinn ach tha an duine eile so. Am mise a tha tinn? An roth sibh ag radh nach 'eil fèoil uain co milis ri fèoil laoigh? Cha robh ach bha mi ag radh nach 'eil i ni's milse. An tusa rìgh nan Iudhach? Ann an taigh m' Athar-sa tha iomadh aite-comhnuidh. Dean òm maith agus na dean an t-olc. An robh thu aig taigh do bhrathar air an la sin? Co thusa a ta ag radh nan nithe sin? Nam bithinn an sin bhithinn ni's miosa na tha mi. Am bi thusa an sin? Am bheil ise gu bhith aig an taigh air an la sin? Mu 'eil thusa gu bhith an sin cha bhi mise.

Exercise 18.

Is she not more beautiful than her sister? It would be better, She was saying that there are not many things better than that. Let them be here at nine o'clock in the morning. He was doing greater things than these. Who are they? Is it she who is making you noise? Be thou doing good. They were saying that he would not be better than many others. It was I who was at your house. Shall I not be there?

XI.—REGULAR VERB.

Gaelic Verbs are divided into two conjugations—the first consisting of those which begin with a Consonant, and the second containing words begining with a Vowel, or *f* followed by a Vowel.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

Example, 'Buail,' *strike, smite.*

ACTIVE VOICE.

	<i>Past Tense.</i>	<i>Future Tense.</i>
<i>Affirm.</i> —(Do) bhual.		Buailidh.
<i>Inter.</i> —(An) do bhual ?		(Am) buail ?
<i>Sub.</i> {	<i>1st Per. Sing.</i> Bhuaillinn.	
	<i>1st Per. Plur.</i> Bhuaileamaid.	Ma bhuaileas
	Bhuaileadh tu, &c.	
	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Imper.</i> {	1 Buail.	Buaileamaid.
	2 Buail.	Buailibh.
	3 Buailidh e or i.	Buailidh iad.
<i>Inf.</i> {	Bualadh,	
	Ag or a bualadh. } <i>striking.</i>	
	A bhualadh, <i>to strike.</i>	
	Gu bualadh, <i>about to strike.</i>	
	Air bualadh, <i>after striking, having struck.</i>	

PASSIVE VOICE.

	<i>Past Tense.</i>	<i>Future Tense.</i>
<i>Affirm.</i> —(Do) bhuaileadh.		Buailear.
<i>Inter.</i> —(An) do bhuaileadh ?		(Am) buailear ?
<i>Subj.</i> —Bhuailteadh.		Ma bhuailear.
<i>Imp.</i> —Bhuailtear.		
<i>Inf.</i> {	Buailte, <i>struck.</i>	
	Bhith buailte, <i>to be struck.</i>	

The conjugation of state or condition is formed by supplying the various parts of the Verb *to be* to the Present Infinitive or Participle, as—

Tha mi a bualadh, *I am striking.*

Bha mi buailte, *I was struck.*

Bithidh mi a bualadh, *I shall be striking.*

The Perfect or Complete Tenses are formed with the Past Participle, as—

Tha mi air bualadh, *I have struck.*

Bithidh mi air bualadh, *I will have struck.*

The Passive Voice of this last form requires the Possessive Pronoun of the subject, as—

Nam bithinn air mo bhualadh, *if I should have been struck.*

An robh iad air am bualadh ? *had they been struck ?*

When the subject of the sentence is spoken of as acting, the Active Voice of the Verb is used ; where the subject is acted upon, the Passive Voice is employed, as—Bhuail mi, *I struck* ; bhuaileadh mi, *I was stricken.*

M O O D S.

The Affirmative Mood is used in simple affirmation, as—Bha mi a bualadh, *I was striking.*

The Interrogative Mood expresses negation or a question, and is also used with the Adverbial Particles specified in Lesson X., with the Relative Pronoun an, am, and with the Adverbs gu, *that*, ged, *although*, as—An ni leis am buail mi, *the thing with which I shall strike.*

The Subjunctive Mood is rendered in the Past Tense by the English *I would*, &c. The Future is used only after ma, *if*, o, o'n, *since*, and the Relative Pronoun 'a,' as—An duine (a) bhuaileas, *the man who will strike.*

The Imperative intimates desires or commands, as—
Buaileam, *let me strike.*

The Active Infinitive or Participle is properly a Noun, and as such governs the Genitive Case of other Nouns, and is itself governed in the Genitive, as—A bualadh na leapa (not, a bualadh an leabaidh), *striking the bed* ; urlar bualaidh (a floor of threshing), *a threshing floor.*

The Passive Infinitive is an Adjective.

VOCABULARY.

Ainm (m.), <i>a name.</i>	Dorus (m.), <i>a door.</i>
Beartas (m.), <i>riches.</i>	Le, leis, <i>with by.</i>
Buille (m.), <i>a blow.</i>	Tuit (Infin. tuiteam), <i>fall.</i>
Cum (Verb) <i>keep.</i>	Tuiteam (m.), <i>a full.</i>

Exercise 19.

Cha 'n fhearr thusa ná e fein. Bhuaile an droch fhear sin an laogh beag. Is fearr deadh ainm na moran beartais. Na biodh olc ann ad chridhe. Bhuaileadh sinn le iomadh buille. Co tha a bualadh aig an dorus? Bhuaile na tuilean air an taigh, agus thuit e, agus bu mhor tuiteam an taigh sin. Bha e air a bhualadh airson dhaoine. Ma bhitheas mi air mo bhualadh, buailtear leis an duine mhaith mi. Tuitidh an droch dhuine ann an iomadh olc ach cumaidh Dia a shluagh fein. Ma bhitheas tu a deanamh maith bithidh maitheas ann ad thaigh agus soillse ann ad aite-comhnuidh.

Exercise 20.

Was he not struck in the head by that man? These men were saying that they were not the better of you. There is no light in the dwelling places of the workers of evil, but the light of God's candle is on the head of the good man. Smite them, and let their city fall. If he were struck as I was, he would have fallen. What good is there in that? (*What the good which is there?*) And there fell thirty thousand people in one day. The light of the sun shall not be there.

XII.—REGULAR VERB.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

The Second Conjugation differs from the First only in some initial changes for the Vowel or quiescent *f*.

Example, "Fill," *Fold*.

ACTIVE VOICE.

<i>Past Tense.</i>		<i>Future Tense.</i>
<i>Affirm.</i> —Dh' fhill.		Fillidh.
<i>Inter.</i> —D' fhill?		Fill?
<i>Subj.</i> {	Dh' fhillinn.	
	Dh' fhilleamaid	Dh' fhilleas.
	Dh' fhilleadh tu, &c.	
<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Imper.</i> {	1 Filleam.	Filleamaid.
	2 Fill.	Fillibh.
	3 Filleadh e or i	Filleadh iad.
<i>Infin.</i> {	Filleadh, <i>folding</i> .	
	A dh' fhilleadh, <i>to fold</i> .	
	Gu filleadh, <i>about to fold</i> , &c.	

PASSIVE VOICE.

<i>Past Tense.</i>	<i>Future Tense</i>
<i>Affirm.</i> —Dh' fhilleadh.	Fillear.
<i>Inter.</i> —D' fhilleadh?	Fillear?
<i>Subj.</i> —Dh' fhillteadh.	Dh' fhillear.
<i>Imper.</i> —Filltear.	
<i>Infin.</i> —Fillte.	

Note.—Verbs having their last Vowel broad, omit the *e* from the termination, and where the termination begins with *i* they insert an *a* before it, this òl, *drink*, has Past Subjunctive dh' olainn; Future Subj.—Dh' olas. *See end of Lesson 1.*

In the Second Conjugation do, dh', or d' is always used in the Past Tense, except after ni, mur, nach, gu, an, am, na, or nam. The Verb is never aspirated after any of these Particles.

Special Rules.

1. Some Verbs are contracted in the Infinitive, Subjunctive, imperative, and Future Affirmative Moods, as—Innis, *tell*, Infin., innse or innseadh ; seachain, *avoid*, Infin., seachnadh.

2. Some have the Infinitive like the root, as—Ol, *drink*, Infin., ol. Such are—Fas, *grow*, *become* ; snamh, *swim* ; ruith, *run*.

3. Many Verbs in *air* add *t* for the Infinitive, as—Tabhair, *give*, tabhairt.

4. Some Monosyllables add *sinn* or *tinn*, as—Creid, *believe*, creidsinn ; bean, *touch*, beantuinn.

5. A few add *ail*, as—Fàg, *leave*, fagail.

Other irregulars will be noticed as they occur.

Auxiliaries.

Besides the Verb *to be*, dean, *do*, and rach, *go*, are used as Auxiliary Verbs, as—Nach dean thu bhualadh ? *will you not (do his striking) strike him ?* rach a lh' ol, *go to drink*.

Impersonal Verbs.

Verbs which do not regularly admit of a Passive Voice are employed in the 3d Pers. Sing. Passive, with an Active signification, and without an expressed Nominative, as—Cha 'n fhasar olc gu h-obainn, (*one*) *does not become wicked all of a sudden* ; thair ag innse dhomhsa, *they tell me*.

The Passive Voice is sometimes used in poetry, or for the sake of effect, as an Active Verb of the Present Tense without a Nominative, as—Tuitear sìos chum an lar, *down (he) fell to the ground*.

Many Gaelic Verbs are made up of Nouns, Adjectives, and Prepositions, with the Auxiliary Verb *to be*, as—

Is fhearr leam (it is better with me), *I prefer*.

Tha agam (there is with me), *I have*.

Tha duil againn (expectation is with us), *we suppose*.

Tha suil agam (an eye is with me), *I expect*.

Tha agam air (I have on him), *he owes me*.

Is beag orm (little on [with] me is) *I don't care for*.

Cha 'n eil agam air (I have not on), *I don't care for*.

Is toigh leam (dear with me is), *I like or love, &c.*

These may be conjugated with the parts of the Verb *to be* and the several Prepositional Pronouns.

VOCABULARY.

Ait, <i>glad.</i>	Lamh (f.) <i>a hand.</i>
Air falbh, <i>away.</i>	Mar, <i>as.</i>
An aghaidh, <i>against.</i>	Mol, <i>praise.</i>
Beathach (m.), <i>a beast.</i>	Rìgh (m.), <i>a king.</i>
Domh, <i>to me.</i>	Taobh (m.), <i>a side.</i>

Exercise 21.

Nach boidheach a chraobh sin? Tha an duine maith mar chraobh a ta a fas aig taobh aimhne. Olaidh na craobhan de uisge an t-sruth agus bithidh iad ait; buailidh iad an lamhan agus molaidh iad Dia. Is usadh snamh an aghaidh an uisge na leis an t-sruth. Tabhair dhomh uisge gu ol. Bha duil againn gu 'm bu tusa Rìgh Israel. Is toigh leam Dia airson gu 'n tabhair e dhomh an ni a bhitheas maith dhomh. Shnamh am beathach air falbh thar an amhainn. Tha Dia ag radh, A mhic, tabhair dhomhsa do chridhe.

Exercise 22.

Let the calves drink the water. Is water not good for calves? It was told to me that many beasts drink (are drinking) of the water of this river, and that they are not the better of it. Yon old man was saying that three of his own lambs became ill with the water. Let us fold our coats, and let us leave them here. Avoid (the) evil, and (the) evil will avoid you. Will you not believe what (the thing which) I tell you? I would prefer to fall in (the) battle than run away. That man owes me much. Who is God that I should believe him? God is (*is e Dia*) the father of all (*Plur.*)

XIII.—IRREGULAR VERBS.

In all languages the Irregular Verbs are those which are most used. Of these there are ten in Gaelic.

1. "Rach," go.

<i>Past.</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Affirm.</i> —Chaidh.	Theid.
<i>Inter.</i> —Deachaidh?	Teid?
<i>Subj.</i> { Rachainn.	Theid.
{ Rachamaid,	
{ Rachadh tu, &c.	
<i>Imper.</i> —Racham.	<i>Infin.</i> —(wanting).

2. "Abair," say.

ACTIVE VOICE.

<i>Affirm.</i> —Thubhairt, dubhairt.	Their.
<i>Inter.</i> —Dubhairt?	Abair?
<i>Subj.</i> { Theirinn, abairinn.	Their.
{ Theireadh, abaireadh tu, &c.	
<i>Imper.</i> —Abaiream, &c.	<i>Infin.</i> —Radh.

PASSIVE VOICE.

<i>Affirm.</i> —Dubhradh.	Theirear.
<i>Inter.</i> —Dubhradh?	Abairear?
<i>Subj.</i> —Theirteadh, abairteadh.	Theirear
<i>Imper.</i> —Abairear.	<i>Infin.</i> —(wanting).

3. "Tabhair, thoir," give, take.

ACTIVE VOICE.

<i>Affirm.</i> —Thug.	Bheir.
<i>Inter.</i> —D' thug?	Toir? tabhair?
<i>Subj.</i> { Bheirinn.	Bheir.
{ Toirinn or tabhairinn, &c.	
<i>Imper.</i> —Thoirean or tabhaiream, &c.	
<i>Infin.</i> —Toirt, tabhairt.	

PASSIVE VOICE.

<i>Affirm.</i> —Thugadh.	Bheirear.
<i>Inter.</i> —D' thugadh?	Toirear? tabhairear?
<i>Subj.</i> { Bheirteadh.	Bheirear.
{ Tugadh, tugteadh.	
<i>Imper.</i> —Thugar.	<i>Infin.</i> —(wanting).

4. "Thig," *come*.

<i>Affirm.</i> —Thainig.	Thig.
<i>Inter.</i> —D' thainig?	Tig?
<i>Subj.</i> —Thiginn.	Thig.
<i>Imper.</i> —Thigeam, &c.	<i>Infn.</i> { Tighinn. Teachd.

5. "Faic," *see*.

ACTIVE VOICE.

<i>Affirm.</i> —Chunnaic.	Chi.
<i>Inter.</i> —Faca?	Faic.
<i>Subj.</i> { Chithinn. Faicinn.	Chi.
<i>Imper.</i> —Faiceam, &c.	<i>Infn.</i> —Faicsinn.

PASSIVE VOICE.

<i>Affirm.</i> —Chunncadh.	Chithear.
<i>Inter.</i> —Facadh?	Faicear?
<i>Subj.</i> { Chiteadh. Faicteadh.	Chithear.
<i>Imper.</i> —Faicear.	

6. "Faigh," *get*.

ACTIVE VOICE.

<i>Affirm.</i> —Fhuair.	Gheibh.
<i>Inter.</i> —D'fhuair?	Faigh?
<i>Subj.</i> { Gheibhinn. Faighinn.	Gheibh.
<i>Imper.</i> —Faigheam	<i>Infn.</i> { Fagbail. Faotainn.

PASSIVE VOICE.

<i>Affirm.</i> —Fhuaradh.	Gheibhear.
<i>Inter.</i> —D'fhuaradh?	Faighear?
<i>Subj.</i> { Gheibhtheadh. Faighteadh.	Gheibhear.
<i>Imper.</i> —Faightear.	

7, "Dean," *make, do*. has *Infn.* deanamh; *Future Affirm.* and *Subj.* ni; the *Past Affirm.* rinn, and the *Past Inter.* d' rinn? The *Future Affirm.* and *Subj.* *Passive* is nithear. The other parts regular.

8. "Beir," *bear*, has Infin. beirsinn or breith, the Past Affirm. rug, and Inter. d' rug?

9. "Cluinn," *hear*, has the Infin. cluinntinn, the Past Affirm. chuala, and Inter. cuala?

10. "Ruig," *reach*, has Infin. ruigsinn or ruigheachd, the Past Affirm. rainig, and Inter. d' rainig. It has no Passive Voice.

The Passive Voice is always regularly formed from the corresponding parts of the Active Voice.

Some of the Verbs have two forms of the Subjunctive Past. The first corresponds to our *I would*—and the second is used after the Particles *mur*, *cha*, *an*, &c.

Defective Verbs.

"Arsa" or "Orsa," *said, quoth*; "Tiugainn" (Singular), "tiugainnibh" (Plural), *come along*, and "theab," *had almost*, are wanting in all the other parts.

"A deirim," and "a deir mi," *I say*, &c., seem contracted forms of *do their mi*.

VOCABULARY.

Da, <i>to him</i> .	Gu's an, <i>gu's am, until</i> .
De, <i>of, off</i> .	Neach (m.), <i>a person</i> .
Gloir (f.), <i>glory</i> .	Sam bith, <i>any</i> .
Gloir-mhoir, <i>glorious</i> .	Urram (m.), <i>honour</i> .

Ann (contracted 'n), with a Possessive Pronoun, is used with Neuter Verbs to give the idea of state or continuance, as—Tha mi 'n am shuidh, *I am sitting*.

Questions must be answered with the same Tense and Mood of the Verb. The Nominative is never used in replying except for emphasis, as—Am beil thu an so? Tha. *Are you here? (I) am*.

Exercise 23.

Rachainn gu aite sam bith gu's an duine sin a chluinntinn. Chaidh mise bhualadh airson an ni a rinn neach eile. Am faca tu am beathach mor reamhar ud a tha agamsa aig an taigh? Na abair ni sam bith an aghaidh an righ. Thoir domh do lamh. Thainig e gu dhuthaich fein ach cha d' thug a shluagh fein urram dha. Fhuaradh moran de na beathaichean aig taobl eile na h-aimhne.

Exercise 24.

Let him give (to) me the thing which he owes me. If I would say anything I would say as you said. I am going away, and you shall not see me until I come in the glory of my Father. A glorious thing shall be told of (*air*) the city of our God. And he said let me fall into the (*ann an*) hands of God, and let me not fall into the hands of men. He was seen going away, and leaving the place.

XIV.—PREPOSITION.

1. Simple Prepositions are single words placed before Nouns and clauses of a sentence to express relation. The following require the Dative Case of Nouns :—

A, <i>to, into.</i>	Le, <i>leis, with.</i>
Aig, <i>at, with.</i>	Mu, <i>about, concerning.</i>
Air, <i>on upon.</i>	O, bho, <i>from.</i>
Ann, <i>anns, in, into.</i>	Ri, <i>ris, at, to.</i>
A, <i>as, out of, from.</i>	Roimh, <i>before.</i>
De, <i>of, off,</i>	Thar, <i>over.</i>
Do, <i>to, for.</i>	Troimh, <i>through.</i>
Fo, <i>fuidh, below.</i>	Seach, <i>compared, with.</i>

The following require the Nominative :—

Eadar, <i>between.</i>	Gun, <i>without.</i>
Gu, <i>gus, to.</i>	Mar, <i>like to, as.</i>

Gu, gun, and mar govern the Nom. Case with the Article, but the Dative when the Article is not employed.

Before the Article or the Relative Pronouns *a, am, an*, the Prepositions *ann, a, gu, le*, and *ri* take an additional *s*. In any other position ‘*ann*’ is followed by ‘*an*.’

Ann, without a following Noun, is taken to mean *in existence*, as—*Am beil thu ann?* *are you here?* *are you alive?*

Motion is expressed by *a* before the proper name of a place. If the Noun begin with a Consonant it is aspirated; if a Vowel *dh* is prefixed, as—*Dol a Bhreatainn, going to Britain*; *tighinn a dh’ Alba, coming to Scotland*, ‘*Ann a*’ is contracted ‘*na, into the*, as—*Dol ’na bhaile, going into the town.*

Aig is used to express possession, as—Tha taigh aig mo mhac, *my son has a house*.

Air is represented in English by various Prepositions, as—*Air ainm, by name*; *air aghaidh, onwards*; *air eigin, with difficulty*; *air falbh, away*; *air seachran, astray*; *air chor, so that*; *air sgath, for the sake*; *cha 'n eil air, there is nothing for*. *Air* with the Verb *bi* is used for the English *owe*, as—Tha agam air an duine sin, *that man owes me*. With Verbs of giving and getting it is Englished *for*, as—Thug mi air, *I gave for*. Gabh air, *beat*; gabh ort, *pretend, feign, assume*; Beir air, *seize*; tilg air, *accuse of*.

2. Compound Prepositions are usually made up of two or more words, and govern the Genitive Case. Such are:—

Am measg, <i>among, in the midst (of.)</i>	An aghaidh, <i>against, in the face (of.)</i>
An lathair, <i>in presence (of.)</i>	Re, <i>during, in the time (of.)</i>

3. Prepositional Pronouns are formed by combining the Simple Prepositions with the Personal Pronouns, as—Agam, for 'aig-mi,' *with me*; agad, for 'aig-tu,' *with thee*.

PREPOSITIONAL PRONOUNS.

1st Pers.	2d Pers.	3d Pers.
	Aig.	
Sing.—Agam.	Agad.	Aige (<i>m.</i>), aice (<i>f.</i>)
Plur.—Againn.	Agaibh.	Aca.
	Air.	
S.—Orm.	Ort.	Air, oirre.
P.—Oirnn.	Oirbh.	Orra.
	Ann.	
S.—Annam.	Annad.	Ann, innte.
P.—Annainn.	Annaibh.	Annta.
	As.	
S.—Asam.	Asad.	As, aisde.
P.—Asainn.	Asaibh.	Asda.
	De.	
S.—Diom.	Diot.	Deth, dith.
P.—Dinn.	Dibh.	Diu or diubh.

	Do.	
S.—Domh	Duit.	Da, di.
P.—Duinn.	Duibh.	Daibh <i>or</i> doibh.
	Eadar.	
P.—Eadaruinn.	Eadaraibh.	Eatorra.
	Fo.	
S.—Fodham.	Fodhad.	Fodha, fuidhpe.
P.—Fodhainn.	Fodhaibh.	Fodhpa.
	Gu.	
S.—H-ugam.	H-ugad.	H-uige, h-uice.
P.—H-ugainn.	H-ugaibh.	H-uca.
	Le.	
S.—Leam.	Leat.	Leis, leatha.
P.—Leinn.	Leibh.	Leo.
	Mu.	
S.—Umam.	Umad.	Uime, uimpa.
P.—Umainn.	Umaibh.	Umpa.
	O.	
S.—Uam.	Uat.	Uaith, uaipe.
P.—Uainn.	Uaibh.	Uapa.
	Ri.	
S.—Rium.	Riut.	Ris, rithe.
P.—Ruinn.	Ribh.	Riu.
	Roimh.	
S.—Romham.	Romhad.	Roimhe, roimpe
P.—Romhainn.	Romhaibh.	Rompa.
	Thar.	
S.—Tharam.	Tharad.	Thairte (<i>f.</i>)
P.—Tharuinn.	Tharaibh.	Tharta.
Troimh like roimh.		

To these may be added the emphatic *sa*, *se*, or *ne*, as—
Tharam-*sa*, *over me*.

VOCABULARY.

Aran (*m.*), *bread*.

Beo, *alive*.

Cein, *distant*.

Cli, *wrong, left*.

Cliu, *fame, praise*.

Gaolach, *lovely, dear*.

Lathail, *daily*.

Leannan (*m. & f.*) *a sweetheart*.

Exercise 25.

Co dh' innseas do d' athair nach beo thu? Cha do thuit e gun chliu anns a chath. Na abair ni sam bith an aghaidh na ban-righ. Nach b' fhearr duit bean mhaith a bhi agad na taigh mor? Ciod, arsa Ronan, a chi thu mu Chulmina mo leannan gaolach? Tabhair dhuinn an diugh ar 'n aran lathail. Biodh a lamh chli fo m' cheann. Agus chunnaic Dia an solus gu'n robh e maith. Cum dorus do bheoil ann an tigh Dhe. Tha thu ann an lathair Righ nan righ. Chuala mi uaith-san gu'm beil mac na ban-righ ann an tir chein.

Exercise 26.

Let her give (to) him whatever she owes him. Any person may (will) see the good he has done to the people of the place. All that have I given you, but what have you done for me? I saw him going to the town at five o'clock. I told you, but you would not believe me. Among all this people is there not one who will tell me this? We have the light of the sun during the day. Shall not his praise be heard for this? He would say no evil thing about his own sweetheart.

XV.—ADVERB.

The following are some of the Adverbs most in use:—

An diugh, <i>to-day.</i>	Mar sin, <i>so; in that manner.</i>
An dé, <i>yesterday.</i>	Mar so, <i>thus, like this.</i>
Am maireach, <i>to-morrow.</i>	Nis, a nis, <i>now.</i>
Am feasd } <i>ever (future.)</i>	Nuair, <i>when.</i>
Gu brath } <i>ever (future.)</i>	Rithis, a ris, <i>again.</i>
Gle, <i>very.</i>	Riamh, <i>ever (Past.)</i>
Gu leir, <i>altogether.</i>	Roinh, <i>before, &c.</i>

The Adverb *cha*, *not*, requires the following Verb to be aspirated if it begin with any Consonant except *d*, *l*, *n*, *r*, *s*, or *t*, as—*Cha bhean mi ris, I will not touch it.* If the Verb begin with a Vowel or *f* an *n* is interposed, as—*Cha 'n fhaigh thu e, you won't get it.*

Adjectives may be converted into Adverbs by prefixing *gu*, as—*Gu maith, well, gu mor, greatly.*

CONJUNCTION.

Conjunctions are words used to connect words or clauses.
The most common are :—

Ach, <i>but.</i>	Ma ta, <i>if so, then.</i>
Agus, <i>and.</i>	Mar, <i>as.</i>
Co—ri, <i>as—as.</i>	Mu, <i>before, least.</i>
Ged, <i>although.</i>	Mur, <i>if not.</i>
Gu, gu'r, <i>that.</i>	No, <i>or.</i>
Ma, <i>if.</i>	Oir, <i>for, &c.</i>

Co and ri are used in comparison, as—Tha aon cho maith ri aon eile, *one is as good as another.* In other cases co takes as a co-relative agus, as—Bi cho maith agus so a dheanamh, *be as good as to do this.*

INTERJECTION.

Among the more common Interjections are :—

Feuch ! <i>behold !</i>	Och ! och ! <i>alas !</i>	} <i>Farewell.</i>
H-ugad ! <i>take care !</i>	Slan leat (Sing.)	
Mo naire ! <i>fie for shame !</i>	Slan leibh (Pl.)	
Mo thruaighe ! <i>woe is me !</i>	Ubh ! ubh ! <i>dear me !</i>	

VOCABULARY.

Amhairc (Infin. Amhare), *look, gaze.*
 As eugmhais (Comp. Prep.), *without.*
 Beath (f.), *life.*
 Eoin, *John.*
 Focal (m.), *a word.*
 Gairdeachas (m.), *rejoicing, joy.*
 Maille ri (Prep.), *with, along with.*
 Oidhche (f.), *a night.*
 Tighearna (m.), *a lord.*
 Tus, toiseach (f.), *a beginning.*
 Uan (m.) *a lamb.*

Exercise 27.

Anns an toiseach bha am Focal, agus bha am Focal maille ri Dia, agus b' e am Focal Dia. Bha e so air tus maille ri Dia. Rinneadh na h-uile nithe leis ; agus as eugmhais cha d' rinneadh aon ni a rinneadh. Annsan bha beatha agus b' i a bheatha solus dhaoine. Uime-san thubhairt Eoin, Feuch Uan De ! Tha suilean an Tighearna anns gach aite ag amharc air na droch dhaoine agus air na deadh dhaoine. Mar so their thu ris, Na dean gairdeachas an aghaidh an duine mhaith, ged thuit e eiridh e a rithis. Chunnaic mi ni an de nach fhaca mi riamh roimh, agus nach fhaic mi a rithis am feasd.

Exercise 28.

The lord of the country saw our brother, and he praised him greatly. The word of God is good, giving joy to His people, and making their hearts glad ; He will not keep any good thing from them who believe on His name. Alas ! that I should see the day. On this side and on that side of (*de*) the river was growing the tree of life. Rise and come away for the day is short. Let us do our work now, during the day, lest the night come before our work is done.

XVI.—OSSIANIC READING,

From " Gaol-nan-daoine."

To give the student an example of Gaelic construction, the following passage is given, with an interlineary literal translation, and a free rendering appended :—

O	chladach	Chrona	thagh	mi	clach,
From	the pebbly beach	of Crona	chose	I	a stone
Measg	fonna	le	neart	nam	bard ;
Amid	the tunes	with strength	of the	bards	
Fuil	naimhde	Fhionnaghail	fo	smachd.	
The	blood	of the foes	of Fingal	under	subjection
An	coinneach	dubh-ghlas	nan	àld.	
(In)	the moss	dark-green	of the	streams	
Fo	sud	shuidhich	mi	o	cheile,
Beneath	yon set	I	from	each	other

Tri copana o sgeith nan daimh,
 Three bosses from the shields of the strangers
 Nuair luidheadh mu seach is dh'eireadh,
 While would subside alternately and would rise
 Fonn oidhche o Ulainn an aigh.
 A strain of night from Ullin of good fortune.
 Chuir Toscar a sgian fo 'n ùir,
 Put Toscar his knife under the ground.
 Is murla dubh-ghorm stailinn chruaidh,
 And a mail dark-blue steel hard.
 Thogadh mu 'n chloich aird an smùr
 Was raised about the stone high the earth
 A ghairm gu cliu bliadhna nan luadh.
 To call to fame the year of the praises
 "A nighean chóinich sruth nan carn,
 O daughter of the moss of the stream of the hills
 Thu 'g eiridh an aird ann am chòir ;
 Thou rising up in my presence
 A chlach o chladach a tha thall
 O stone from stony beach which is over (yonder)
 Nuair chaillear siol Shealma nan torr ;
 When is lost the seed of Selma of the hills
 Labhair-sa ri laigse nan daoine.
 Speak thou to the weakness of the men
 Air aghaidh, 's an oidhche, fo sprochd,
 On (his) face in the night under gloom
 Luidhidh dubhailteach bochd tha triall ;
 Shall lie a benighted one poor (who) is journeying
 Do choineach a caoineadh gun lochd,
 Thy moss moaning without sleep
 A tilleadh mu rosg nam bliadhna.
 Bringing back about (his) eyelids the years
 Eiridh comhraig threun fa choir—
 There shall arise a strife mighty before him
 Rìghrean gorm-sgiathach a tearnadh gu cath,
 Kings blue-shielded descending to battle
 Lan ghealach a dubhadh fo 'n scorr,
 Full moon darkening under the peak
 Air raona nan seod 's nam flath.
 On the field of the braves and of the nobles

Brisidh e o aisling chlar ;
 Will break he from (his) vision dreary
 Druididh madainn air triall na h-oidhche ;
 Will advance morning on the path of the night
 Chithear uaighe nan triath air sliabh,
 Will be seen the tombs of the chiefs on the mountain.
 Treuna gasda nan gníomh 'an soillse.
 Brave heroic of the deeds in light
 Labhraidh e mu chloich an raon,
 Will speak he about the stone of the field
 Agus freagraidh an aois r' a iarraidh ;
 And will reply the age(d man) to his demands
 " So an liath-chlach tliog Oisean nach faoin
 This (is) the grey stone (which) raised Ossian who (is) not weak
 Sar cheannard, mu 'n d'aom na bliadhna."
 A true chief about whom have descended the years.

Free Translation.

I chose a stone from Crona's pebbly side,
 While heartily the bards their music plied,
 The blood of Fingal's conquered foes had dyed
 The dark-green mosses of the Highland tide.
 And then I placed, at intervals, below,
 Three bosses from the bucklers of the foe ;
 While sank alternately, and rose again,
 From happy Ullin the nocturnal strain ;
 Then Toscar placed his knife beneath the sword,
 Beside a mail of steel, dark-blue and hard.
 Round the high stone the earth again we raise,
 To call to fame the bygone years of praise.
 " O ! mossy daughter of the mountain tide,
 Reared here before me, by the torrent's side ;
 O stone ! from yonder river's rocky shore,
 When hilly Selma's race shall be no more.
 Tell thou men's weakness of the days of yore.
 Prone on his face, beneath the darkening sky,
 The poor benighted traveller shall lie ;
 The moaning of thy sleepless moss he hears ;
 Around his eyelids bringing bygone years.
 Stern conflicts shall arise before his sight ;

Blue bucklered kings descending to the fight,
 While darkens the full moon behind the height,
 Upon the field of chiefs and men of might.
 He wakes from his drear vision, and the light
 Of morn advances in the path of night.
 He see the warriors' graves upon the mound—
 Heroic warriors of deeds renowned ;
 About the stone that on the moorland lies
 He speaks, and age thus to his words replies :—
 " This ancient stone was reared by Ossian bold,
 A noble chief, o'er whom the years have rolled."

XVII.—GAELIC READING.

SEAN-FHOCAIL.

An ni nach cluinn thu'n diugh cha'n innis thu am maireach.

Cha 'n eil air (*see Lesson XIV.—Air*) a bhiadh mhaith ach fheuchainn.

Is fada bu choir dol a dh'amharc fear nach fhaigheadh bean.

'S dana cu air otrach fein.

Cha tig ugh mor a nead an dreathain-duinn.

Biodh iadsan a bruidhinn, 's bithidh na h-uighean againne.

Cuid an amadain am beul a phòca.

Na h-aimhnichean a traoghadh 's na caochanan ag at.

Cha tig an cota glas cho maith do na h-uile fear.

Is uaisle toll na tuthag ach 's fhearr tuthag na toll.

Suidhe iosal a ni garadh uasal.

Is fearr an teine beag a gharas na an teine mor a loisgeas tu.

Dean do gharadh far an d' rinn thu d' fhuarachadh.

A chlach nach tig ad rathad cha chuir i ceann a mheoir diot.

'S fearr a bhi cinnteach na bhi cailteach.

Feumaidh burn a bhi far am bathar an gamhuinn.

Mar thubhairt Uilleam Seadhair, ge b'e aird as an tig a ghaoth tuath, bithidh i fuar daonnan.

Cha 'n eil tuil air nach tig traoghadh.

Am fear nach cuir ri fuachd cha bhuain ri teas.

'S treise tuath na tighearn.

'S e deireadh gach coinneamh sgaoileadh.

Cha tig as a phoit ach an toit a chaidh innte.

Ceann mor air duine glic 's ceann circ air amadan.

Is miosa an t-eagal na 'n cogadh.

Bhi fadadh teine fo loch,

Bhi tiormachadh cloich an cuan,

Comhairle thoirt air mnaoi bhuirb,

Mar bhuille uird air iarunn fuar.

Is sleamhainn stairsneach an taighe mhoir.

'S ceannach air an ugh an gloc.

La air mhisge 's la air uisge.

Am fear a gheibh ainm a mhoch-eiridh faodaidh e cadal
gu meadhon latha.

An neach a bhitheas fada gun eiridh feumaidh e bhi na
leum fad an latha.

An neach a ghoideadh an t-snathad, ghoideadh e am
meuran nam faodadh e.

Gàgan mor agus ugh beag.

Am fear a bhuaileadh mo chu, bhuaileadh e mi fein nam
feudadh e.

An car a bhios 'san t-seann mhaide 's duilich thoirt as.

Cha ghlac cat lamhainneach luchan.

Cha robh sean nach robh óg.

Taigh gun chu, gun chat, gun leanabh beag—taigh gun
ghean, gun ghaire.

Is minic a chaidh cu gionach a thachdadh.

Is minic a thuit an capall ceithir-chasach.

'S minic a bha craicionn an laoigh air an fheill roimh
craicionn a mhathar.

'S iomadh rud a thig air an laogh nach saoil a mhathair.

An rud nach buin duit na buin da.

Theid cuilean ri dualchas.

Fear dubh dana, fear ban bleideil, fear domn dualach, 's
fear ruadh sgeigeil. (*Referring to the colour of hair.*)

'S iomadh leisgeul a th' aig a gheamhradh air a bhi fuar,
oir cha bu dual da bhi teth.

Is fhiach aon diugh da mhaireach.

Na bi bogadh do lipean anns an lite nach ith thu.

XVIII.—GAELIC READING.

A GHRIAN.

Tha a ghrian do'n t-saoghal nadurra, mar a ta spiorad na beatha do mhac an duine. Is e a teas a tha toirt fais do luighibh na macharach; agus nuair a sgaoileas i caoinhneil-eachd na maidne mu'n cuairt di, bithidh gach creutair beathail le a láthaireachd—suilbhir agus aidhireach le a tiodhlacaibh. Le a teas éiridh mìlte de chuileagaibh sgiathach gu beatha. Clisgidh na h-eoin as an codal, agus dóirtidh iad a mach an ceileirean sunndach ann an co-sheirm chiùil nuair a mhothaicheas iad a blathas. Le meilich bheir na treuda buidheachas airson teachd na maidne ciùine, agus innsidh am buar le'n àrd-gheumnaich an taingeileachd. Aithrisidh na gleanntan an ceól ceudna, agus freagraidh na cnuic do'n fhonn. Bheir teas na grèine air gach luigh tha air aghaidh na talmhainn fàs gu h-urair agus gorm—còmhdaichidh e na craobhan le duilleach—a mhachair le arbhar agus meas—na slèibhtean le buar agus trendaibh, agus cridhe an duine le gairdeachas agus taingeileachd. A rèir cunntais nam feallusanach agus daoine foghlumte tha a ghrian deich ceud mìle uair ni's mò na an talamh, agus ceithir fichead 's a deich muilliona do mhiltibh air astar uaith. Nuair tha i fada gu deas tha an là goirid, agus an aimsir fuar againn 's an eilean so; ach an uair tha i pilltinn gu tuath thà ar là a fàs fad, agus tha blàthas an t-samhraidh ag ath-urachadh gach luigh mhaoth a shearg, agus gach craobh a lóm, gaoth reòtaidh a gheamhraidh. Smuainichidh sluagh neo-fhoghlumte gu bheil a ghrian ag éiridh 's an àird an ear agus a dol fodha 's an àird an iar, do bhrìgh nach eil iad a tuigsinn gu bheil an talamh a tionndadh mu'n cuairt, no a cur car dheth air a roth aon uair 's na ceithir uairibh fichead: agus le so a nochdadh na grèine do shuilean an duine mar gu'm biodh i ag éiridh 's an àird an ear, agus a luidhe 's an àird an iar gach uair a ta an talamh a cur car dheth air an dòigh so. Tha cuid de na reultaibh tha sgeadachadh aghaidh neimh le sgeimh ghrinn, mòran ni's mó na an saoghal so, agus tha daoine foghlumte am barail gu bheil iad uile air an aiteachadh le creutairibh tuigseach cosmhuil riunn fein. Tha oibre Dhe ro-lionmhor agus iongantach. Cha'n urrainn do chreutair cruthaichte an tuigsinn no an àireamh. Tha an cunntas os

cionn gach nì air an urrainn da smuaineachadh, agus tha an gliocas a dhealbh, agus an cumhachd a ta 'g an cumail suas, ro-iongantach thar eòlas chloin nan daoine. Nuair a dh' amhaire Daibhidh air oibribh iongantach agus gloir-mhor an Tighearna, thubhairt e, "Cuiridh na neamha an ceill gloir Dhe, agus nochdaidh na speura gnìomh a làmh. Tha lá a deanamh sgeil do lá, agus oidhche a foillseachadh eolais a dh'oidhche. Cha'n eil cainnt, cha'n eil briathra anns nach cluinnear an guth. Air feadh na talmhainn uile chaidh am fuaim a mach, agus am focail gu iomall an domhain. Do'n ghrein chuir e páillion annta : agus tha i mar fhear nuadh-posda a teachd a mach à sheomar ; nì i gairdeachas mar ghaisgeach a ruith a shlighe. Tha dol a mach o chrích nan speur, agus a cuairt gu ruig an crìochaibh ; agus cha'n 'eil nì air bith a dh'fholaichear o a teas." Tha am bard againn fhein, Oisean, a labhairt mar so mu'n ghrein :—

An d'fhág thu gorm-astar nan speur ?
 A mhic gun bheud, a's or-bhui' ciabh !
 Tha dorsa na h-oidhche dhuit reidh,
 Agus páillion do chlos 'san iar !
 Thig na stuaidh mu'n cuairt gu mall,
 A choimhead fir a's gloine snuaidh ;
 A' togail fo eagal an ceann,
 Rì d' fhaicinn cho àillidh 'n ad shuain.
 Theich iadsa gun tuar o d' thaobh ;
 Gabhsa cadal ann ad chos,
 A Ghrian ! is till o d' chlos le aoibhneas.

XIX.—PHRASES—COLLOQUIAL AND IDIOMATIC.

In the phonetic spelling the vowels are sounded as in the following words :—

Calm, far, fāte, met, mē or meet, is, not, bōld, fur, rŭle or soon, my. Ch, as in loch : *ch*, as in chase : *gh*, as in ugh ; *d*, as in do ; *d* a little softer, produced by placing the surface of the tongue, about half-an-inch from the tip, in contact with the upper gum : *l*, as in lo : *l* a little softer, and produced like *d* : *r*, as in row : *r*, as in daring : and *t* a little softer than in English. For the sound of *ao* see page 4.

Gaelic.

Orthoëpy.

English

Co tha 'n so ?	Co ha nshó.	Who is here ?
Tha mise, do charaid.	Ha mēshu do cha'r-ēch	I am, your friend.
O ! an tusa th' ann ?	O un dūsa haūn.	O, is it you ?
'S mi. Co a shaoil leat	Smē. Ko u hao'l'let u	It is. Who did you
a bh' ann ?	vaūn.	think it was ?
Cha robh fios agam.	Cha ro fēs' akum.	I did not know.
Cia mar tha thu, mata ?	Ke mar ha' ū mutà.	How are you then ?
Tha mise gu gasda, gu'n	Ha mēshu gū gkast'u	I am nicely, thank
robh math agad.	gūn ro ma akut.	you.
Cia mar tha thu fein a	Ke mar ha ū fān'u	How are you keeping
cumail ?	cūmal.	yourself ?
Bheil an t-slaoint' ac' aig	Vāl untlān'ch achk āk	Are they in health at
an taigh ?	un dy.	home ?
Cha'n'eil dad a cur orra.	Cha nāl dad' u cūr orru	Nothing ails them.
Co tha maille riut ?	Co ha mall'u rūt.	Who is along with
		you ?
Tha mac domh.	Ha machk do.	A son of mine.
C'ainm a th' air ?	Canum u hār.	What is his name ?
Tha e air ainmeachadh	Ha e ār anumachugh	He is called after his
air athair.	ār a'hur.	father.
Bheil thu falbh mar	Vāl u falav mar ha'	Are you going away
tha ?		already ?
Bithidh e cho math.	Bpēhē e cho ma.	It will be as well.
C'arson nach fhuirich	Curson nach oorēch oo.	Why won't you stay ?
thu ?		
Tha cabhag orm.	Ha cavak orom.	I am in a hurry.
Greas ort air ais, mata.	Gkrās orst ār ash, muta	Haste you back then.
Beannachd leat.	Byanachk let. }	
Slan leat.	Slán let. }	Good bye.
Co leis thu, ghille ?	Co lāsh oo ghēllu.	Whom do you belong
		to, lad ?
Leis an tuathanach.	Lesh un toohanach.	To the farmer.
Bheil fios agad cia meud	Vel fees akut ke med	Do you know what
uair a ta e ?	oor u ta e.	o'clock is it ?
Tha e leth-uair an deigh	Ha e lle-oor un je da	It is half-past two
da uair.	oor.	o'clock.
An e so an rathad ?	Un nne sho an ra-ud.	Is this the way ?
Cha 'n e, 's e so e.	Cha nne' she sho e.	No ; this is it.
Trothad a nall an so.	Tro-ud a na-ooll un sho	Come over here.
Coma leam.	Comu lum'	I don't care—I don't
		want to.
Leigibh le mo chu.	Llekuv le mo choo.	Let my dog alone.
Iarr air bhi samhach.	Ee-ur er vee savuch.	Bid him be quiet.
Leigibh as e.	Llekuv ass e.	Let him go.
Falbh a luidh.	Falav a lla-ee.	Go to bed.
Bi sgiobalt—clis.	Bpee skeepult—kleesh	Be quick—smart.
Cuir dhìot—umad.	Coor yee-uh't—oomut.	Undress—dress.
Bheil thu air do chois ?	Vel oo er do chosh.	Are you afoot ?

Tha e 'g uisge.	Ha e kooskyu.	It is raining.
Tha e cuiran t-sneachda	Ha e coor un tnachku.	It is snowing.
Nach 'eil thu tighinn a staigh ?	Nach el oo cheenn u sta'ee.	Are you not coming in ?
Ma 's e do thoil e.	Mas e do hol' e.	If you please.
Bheil a bhean aig an taigh ?	Väl u ven'ek un ta-ee.	Is the lady (wife) at home ?
Tha mi 'n duil gu bheil.	Ha mee ndool goo vel.	I think she is.
Faillt oirbh, a Dhoun- chaidh !	Fältch oreev u Dhon- achee.	Hail to thee, Duncan!
Faillt oirbhse ! bheil sibh beo fhathast ?	Fältch orevshuh vel sheev byo ha-ust.	Hail to you, are you alive yet ?
Tha, fhathast.	Ha ha-ust.	Yes, yet.
'S math leam sin.	Sma lum shēen.	I am glad of that.
Am faigh mi deoch uat ?	Um faee mee joch oout.	Will I get a drink from you ?
Gheibh, gu toilichte.	Yev gu tolee-chu.	Yes, with pleasure.
Gu'n robh math agad.	Goon ro ma akut.	Thank you.
'S e do bheatha.	She do vehu.	You are welcome.
Tha la briagh ann.	Ha la brēa aūn.	It is a fine day.
Tha sin ann.	Ha shin aun.	It is.
Tha e car fuar.	Ha e car foo'ar.	It is rather cold.
Tha beagan reothaidh ann	Ha bekan ro'he aun.	It is a little frosty.
Cha mhisd' e.	Cha veshch e.	It will be none the worse.
Tha e coltach ris an uisge.	Ha e colt'ach reesh un oosh'kyu.	It threatens to (is like) rain.
Cha chreid mi gu'n dean e moran an diugh.	Chachrātch me goon jean e moran un joo'.	I don't believe it will rain much to-day.
An aithne dhuit am baile so ?	Un anu ghoot um bal'u sho.	Do you know this town ?
Cha'n'eil mi eolach 'san aite so.	Chauāl mē yol ach sun achu sho.	I am not acquainted in this place.
Bi falbh.	Bpē fala.	Go away.
Ciod a tha tighinn riut.	Cut u ha chē-ēn rooht.	What ails you ?
Cha bhuin sin duitsa.	Cha voon sheen doohtsu.	That doesn't concern you, that is not yours
An cum thu cuideachd rium ?	Un coom ū cootchachk room.	Will you bear me company ?
Am bheil thu leat fhein ?	Um vāl ū leht hān.	Are you alone ?
Is gle thoigh leam an duthaich so.	Iss glā hoē lum un dooheech sho.	I like this country very well.
A reir mo bhairil sa.	U rār mo varilsu.	In my opinion.
Tha mi duilich airson sin.	Ha mē dooleech ārson sheen.	I am sorry for that.
Ciod an othail a th'agam- sa ?	Cut un ohul u hakum- su.	What care I ?
Gabhaidh mi air d' fho- cail thu.	Gkave meeārtochkulū.	I'll take you at your word.

Cha'n urrainn domh a	Chan ooreeng dov u	I can't help it.
leasachadh.	lāsachugh.	
Am bheil Gaidhlig agad?	Um vāl Gkaleek akut.	Do you know (have you got) Gaelic.
Bheil thu g' am thuig-sinn?	Val ū gkam hooëksheen.	Do you understand me?
Ciod is ciall do'n fhocal so?	Cut is keeul don ochcul sho.	What is the meaning of this word?
Chuireadh tu comain orm.	Choorugh too cōman orom.	You would oblige me.
Tha mi ad chomain.	Ha mee ut chōman.	I am obliged to you.
La math dhuit.	La ma ghoot.	Good day.
Oidheche mhath leat.	Oeechu va let.	Good night.
Mar sin duibh.	Mar sheen dooeev.	I wish you the same.

XX.—SONGS.

CEAD DEIREANNACH NAM BEANN.

Bha mi'n de 'm Beinn-dorain,
 'S na coir cha robh mi aineolach,
 Chunna' mi na gleanntan
 'S na beanntaichean a b'aithne dhomh ;
 B'e sin an sealladh eibhinn
 Bhi 'g imeachd air na sleibhtibh,
 'Nuair bhiodh a ghrian ag eiridh,
 'S a bhiodh na feidh a langanaich.

'S aobhach a ghreidh uallach,
 Nuair ghluaiseadh iad gu farumach.
 'S na h-eildean air an fhuaran,
 Bu chuannar na laoigh bhallach ann ;
 Na maoisichean 's na ruadh-bhuic,
 Na coilich dhubh a's ruadha,
 'S e'n ceol bu bhinne chualas
 'Nuair chluinnt' am fuaim 's a chamhanaich.

Ged tha mo cheann air liathadh,
 'S mo chiabhagan air tanachadh,
 'S tric a leig mi mial-chu
 Ri fear fiadhaich, ceann-ardach ;

Ged bu toigh leam riamh iad,
 'S ged fhaicinn air an t-sliabh iad,
 Cha teid mi nis g'an iarraidh
 O'n chaill mi trian na h-analach.

Mo shoraidh leis na frithean,
 O's miorbhailteach na beannaibh iad,
 Le biolair uaine 's fìor-uisg,
 Deoch uasal rimheach, cheanalta ;
 Na bláran a tha priseil,
 'S na fásaichean tha lionmhor,
 O's àit' a leig mi dhìom iad,
 Gu bràth mo mhìle beannachd leo !

FEAR A BHATA.

*Fhir a' bhata, na horo-eile,
 Fhir a' bhata, na horo-eile,
 Fhir a' bhata, na horo-eile,
 Gu-ma slan duit 's gach àit' an teid thu.*

'S tric mi sealltuinn o'n chnoc a's airde,
 Dh'fheuch am faic mi fear a' bhata ;
 An tig thu 'n diugh, no'n tig thu maireach ?
 'S mar tig thu idir, gur truagh a ta mi.

Fhir a' bhata, na horo-eile, &c.

Tha mo chridh'-sa briste, bruite ;
 'S tric na deoiribh a' ruith o m' shuilean ;
 An tig thu nochd, no 'm bi mo dhuil riut ?
 No 'n duin mi 'n dorus, le osna thursaich ?

Fhir a' bhata, na horo-eile, &c.

'S tric mi foighneachd de luchd nam bata,
 Am fac iad thu, no 'm beil thu sabhailt ;
 'S ann a tha gach aon aca rium ag raite,
 Gur gorach mise ma thug mi gradh dhuit

Fhir a bhata, na horo eile, &c.

Thug mi gaol duit 's cha'n fhaod mi aicheadh ;
 Cha ghaol bliadhna, 's cha ghaol raidhe ;
 Ach gaol a thoisich nuair bhia mi 'm phaisde,
 'S nach searg a chaidh, gus a claidh am bas mi.

Fhir a bhata, na horo-eile, &c.

DUANAG GHAOIL.

*Thainig an gille dubh,
 'N raoir na bhaile so ;
 'S trom mo cheum,
 On threig do ghealladh mi.*

Gur mis' tha gu tinn,
 Le goirteas mo chinn ;
 'S ged rachainn do'n chill,
 Cha phill mo leannan mi.

Thainig an gille, &c.

'S e m' ulaidh 's mo ghradh,
 Fear dubh agus ban ;
 Cha'n innis mi chach,
 Gu brath, do ghealladh dhomh

Thainig an gille, &c.

Gur guirme do shuil,
 Na 'n dearcag fo 'n driuchd ;
 'S gur finealt do ghnuis,
 Na ur-ros mheaganan.

Thainig an gille, &c.

Mo bheannachd ad dheigh
 Ma dh'fhag thu mi fein ;
 Ach guidheamaid ceile
 Bheusach, bhanail, duit.

Thainig an gille, &c.

VOCABULARY.

The changes in the termination for the Gen. Singular and Nominative Plural of Nouns; for the Comp. Degree of Adjectives and for the Indicative Future and Infinitive of Verbs are indicated. Words already given are not repeated here.

- Ach, *conj.*, but; *int.*, tuts! alas!
 Ag, *sign of verbal participle*.
 Aghaidh, *ean, f.*, face.
 Aicheadh, *idh, v.*, deny
 Aidhireach, *adj.*, mirthful.
 Aid-ich, *ichidh, eachadh, v.*, confess.
 Aillidh, *adj.*, beautiful.
 Aimsir, *e, ean, f.*, time, season.
 Aineol-ach, *aich, adj.*, ignorant.
 Aineol-as, *ais, m.*, ignorance.
 Ainm-ich, *ichidh, eachadh, v.*, name.
 Ainmig, *adv.*, seldom, *adj.*, rare.
 Air, *prep.*, on; *thig air, v.*, befall.
 Air ais, *adv.*, backwards.
 Air feadh, *comp. prep.*, among, through.
 Air tus, *adv.*, at first.
 Aird, *m.*, a point of the compass.
 Airde, *ean, f.*, height; *an aird, adv.* (with motion), up.
 Aireamh, *an, f.*, number.
 Aireamh, *idh, v.*, number.
 Amhuil, *adv.*, as.
 A mach, *adv.*, out; *a mach as, prep.*, out of.
 An, as a prefix, means not.
 Anail, *analach, ean, f.*, breath, rest.
 Anam, *an, m.*, a soul, spirit.
 Anam-och, *uich, adj.*, late.
 An deigh, *prep.*, after.
 An traths' } *adv.*, now.
 An drasd' }
 Ann-as, *ais, asan, m.*, novelty.
 A nall, *adv.*, across (to this side.)
 A null } *adj.*, over (to the other side.)
 A nunn' }
 An nochd, *adv.*, to-night.
 A nuas, *adv.*, down (towards the speaker.)
 An raoid, *adv.*, last night.
 An uiridh, *adv.*, last year.
 Aobhach, *adj.*, pleasant.
 Aobhar, *an, m.*, cause, reason.
 Aoda-ch, *ich, ichean, m.*, clothes.
 Aod-ann, *ainn, annan, f.*, a face.
 Aoibhne-as, *is, m.*, delight.
 Airg-iod, *id, m.*, money.
 Ait-ich, *ichidh, eachadh, v.*, inhabit
 Aithne, *adj.*, known; *n. f.*, knowledge.
 Aithris, *idh, v.*, rehearse, repeat.
 Ald, uild } *m.*, a stream, a burn.
 Allt, uillt }
 Amad-an, *ain, anan, m.*, a fool.
 Amh-aire, *aircidh, arc, v.*, look.
 Aois, *ean, f.*, age.
 Aon-ach, *aich, aichean, f.*, a moor, a plain.
 Ar-an, *ain, m.*, bread.
 Arbh-ar, *air, m.*, corn.
 Ard, *airde, adj.*, high.
 At, *aidh, v.*, swell.
 Ath-ur-aich, *aichidh, achadh, v.*, refresh.
 Ast-ar, *air, airichean, f.*, a way; air astair, away.
 Bail-e, *tean, m.*, a town.
 Baine, *m.*, milk.
 Ban, *baine, adj.*, fair, pale.
 Ball-ach, *aiche, adj.*, speckled.
 Banail, *e, adj.*, womanly.
 Barail, *e, ean, f.*, opinion.
 Bàrd, *baird, m.*, a bard, a poet.
 Bás, *bais, an, m.*, death.

- Ba'ta, ichean, *m.*, a boat.
 Bat'a, ichean, *m.*, a staff.
 Bath, aidh, adh, *v.*, drown.
 Bean, mna, mnathan, *f.*, a wife.
 Bean, aidh, tuinn, *v.*, touch.
 Beannachd, an, *m.*, blessing.
 Beart-as, ais, *m.*, wealth.
 Beathail, e, adh, *v.*, active, vital.
 Beinn, e, beann-an, tan, or taichean, *f.*, a mountain.
 Béir, *irreg. v.*, lay hold, bear overtake.
 Beusach, *adj.*, virtuous.
 Béud, an, *m.*, blemish.
 Biolaire, e, ean, *f.*, water-cress.
 Biadh, beidh, an, *m.*, food.
 Binn, e, *adj.*, sweet, melodious.
 Blar, an, *m.*, a moor.
 Blath, blaithe, *adj.*, warm.
 Blaths } *m.*, warmth.
 Blath-as, ais }
 Bleideil, e, importunate.
 Bliadhna, ichean, *f.*, a year.
 Bo, boine, *f.*, a cow.
 Bochd, *adj.*, poor.
 Bog, buige, *adj.*, soft.
 Bog, aidh, adh, *v.*, dip, saturate.
 Boirionn-ach, aich, *m.*, a female.
 Borb, buirbe, *adj.*, fierce.
 Bréat-ann, ainn, *Britain*.
 Briath-ar, air, ran, *m.*, a word.
 Bris, idh, eadh, *v.*, break.
 Briste, *adj.*, broken.
 Bro-n, in, *m.*, sorrow.
 Bron-ach, aich, *adj.*, mournful.
 Bruidh-inn, nidh, *v.*, speak.
 Bruite, *adj.*, bruised.
 Burn, buirn, *m.*, water.
 Bua-in, inidh, n, *v.*, reap, cut, cull.
 Buar, *m.*, cattle.
 Buidheach-as, ais, *m.*, thanksgiving.
 Buntata, *m.*, a potato.
 Cà-ch, ich, *pron.*, the rest, the others.
 Caid-il, lidh, cadal, *v.*, sleep.
 Caill, idh, call, *v.*, lose.
 Caillt-each, iche, *adj.*, disastrous, losing.
 Cainnt, ean, *f.*, language, speech.
 Cairdeil, e, *adj.*, friendly.
 Caise, an, *m.*, cheese.
 C'aite? *adv.*, where?
 Camhan-ach, aich, *f.*, dawning.
 Caoch-an, ain, anan, *m.*, a rivulet.
 Caoimhneilachd, an, *f.*, kindness.
 Cao-l, ile, *adj.*, thin, slender.
 Cap-all, uill, *m.*, a mare.
 Car, cuir, *m.*, a twist, a turn; cur car de, *v.*, turn, revolve.
 Caraid, cairdean, *m.*, a friend.
 Cas, coise, an, *f.*, a foot.
 Ce? *pro.*, who? which? what?
 Ceann-ard-ach, aich, *adj.*, high-headed.
 Ceart, *adj.*, right, just.
 Ceartas, ais, *m.*, justice.
 Ceileir, e, ean, *m.*, music, warbling.
 Céin, *adj.*, distant.
 Ceithir-chasach, *adj.*, four-footed.
 Ceo, than, *m.*, mist.
 Ceol, ciuil, an, *m.*, music.
 Ceudna, *adj.*, same.
 Ceum, an, *m.*, a step.
 Chaoidh, *adv.*, ever (future.)
 Cho, *adv.*, so, as.
 Chum, *prep.* and *adv.*, towards, to.
 Cia? *pron.*, which? what?
 Ciabh-ag, aig, agan, *f.*, a small lock of hair.
 Cill, *f.*, a church; dol do'n chill, going to the grave.
 Cinnt-each, iche, *adj.*, sure.
 Ciod? *pron.*, what.
 Ciuin, e, *adj.*, mild.
 Clach, cloiche, an, *f.*, a stone.
 Clann, cloinn(e), *m.* and *f.*, children.
 Claoidh, idh, *v.*, subdue.
 Cli, *adj.*, wrong, left.
 Clisg, idh, eadh, *v.*, start.
 Cliu, than, *f.*, fame, praise.
 Clu-as, aise, asan, *f.*, an ear.
 Cluinn, idh, tinn, *v.*, hear.
 Cn-oc, uic, *m.*, a hill.
 Cog-adh, aidh, aidhean, *m.*, a war.
 Coimhead, idh, *v.*, look.
 Coinn-eal, le, lean, *f.*, a candle.
 Coinn-eamh, imh, *f.*, a meeting.
 Coir, e, *right*, proper.
 Coire, achán, *m.*, a hollow, a corrie.

- Comhairle, an, *f.*, an advice.
 Comhd-aich, aichidh, achadh, *v.*, *cover*.
 Comhnu-ich, ichidh, idh, *v.*, *dwell*.
 Co-sheirm, *f.*, a chorus, a choir.
 Cò-s, is, san, *f.*, a cave.
 Cosmhuil, *adj.*, like.
 Còta, ichean, *m.*, a coat.
 Craic-ionn, inn, nean, *m.*, a skin, a hide.
 Cra-nn, inn, *m.*, a plough, a tree, a mast, a bar.
 Creid, idh, sinn, *v.*, believe.
 Creutair, ean, *m.*, a creature.
 Cri-och, ch, ochan, *f.*, an end, limit.
 Crúthaichte, *adj.*, created.
 Cua-n, in, ntan, a sea, an ocean.
 Cuairt, ean, *f.*, a round.
 Cuann-ar, aire, *adj.*, elegant.
 Cuid, codach, *f.*, a portion, property, some.
 Cuile-ag, ig, agan, *f.*, a fly, an insect.
 Cuile-an, in, anan, *m.*, a whelp.
 Cuir, idh, cur, put, sow, send ; cur an ceill, declare.
 Cú-l, il, lan, *m.*, a back.
 Cúm, aidh, ail, *v.*, keep, hold ; cum suas, uphold.
 Cùnt-as, ais, asan, *m.*, an account, number.
 Daibhidh, *m.*, David.
 Dán, a, *adj.*, bold.
 Daonnan, *adv.*, always.
 Dearc-ag, aig, agan, *f.*, a berry.
 Dealbh, aidh, *v.*, shape, form.
 Deoch, an, *f.*, a drink.
 De-ur, oir, *m.*, a tear.
 Do, *prep.*, to ; thig do, *v.*, suit, become.
 Do bhrigh, *adv.*, because.
 Doigh, e, ean, *f.*, a manner.
 Doirt, idh, eadh, *v.*, pour.
 Domh-an, ain, *m.*, the universe.
 Donn, duinn, *adj.*, brown.
 Dor-us, uis, sa(n), *m.*, a door.
 Dreadh-an, ain, *m.*, a wren.
 Driuchd, an, *m.*, dew.
 Dua-l, il, *m.*, duty, hereditary right.
 Dualach, *adj.*, hereditary, natural.
 Dualch-as, ais, *m.*, hereditary disposition ; dol ri dualchas, to resemble parents.
 Du-bh, ibhe, *adj.*, black.
 Duil, *f.*, supposition, expectation.
 Duill-each, ich, *f.*, foliage.
 Ear, *m.*, the east.
 Eag-al, ail, *m.*, fear.
 Eibhinn, *adj.*, joyful.
 Eile-an, in, anan, *m.*, an island.
 Eil-id, de, dean, *f.*, a kind.
 Eir-ich, idh, *v.*, rise.
 Eol-as, ais, *m.*, knowledge.
 E-un, oin, *m.*, a bird.
 Fa-da, ide, *adj.*, long ; *adv.*, far.
 Fad-aidh, aidh, adh, *v.*, kindle.
 Fàg, aidh, ail, *v.*, leave.
 Far, *adv.*, where.
 Farum-ach, aich, *adj.*, noisy.
 Fas, fais, *m.*, growth.
 Fas, aidh, *v.*, grow, become.
 Fas-ach, aich, aichean, *f.*, a wilderness.
 Feallsan-ach, aich, *m.*, a philosopher.
 Féill, e, ean, *f.*, a fair, market.
 Fench, aidh, ain, *v.*, see, taste, try.
 Feud or faod, aidh, *v.*, may.
 Feum, aidh, *v.*, must.
 Fiadhaich, *adj.*, wild.
 Finealta, *adj.*, fine, pretty.
 Fìor-uisge, *m.*, pure water.
 Foca-l, il, *m.*, a word.
 Fodha, *prep.*, below, dol fodha, setting.
 Foghlumte, *adj.*, learned.
 Foighn-ich, ichidh, eachadh or eachd, *v.*, ask.
 Foills-ich, ichidh, eachadh, *v.*, reveal, declare.
 Fola-ich, ichidh, chadh, *v.*, conceal.
 Fonn, fuinn, *m.*, a tune, melody.
 Frèag-air, raidh, airt, *v.*, reply.
 Frith, e, ean, *f.*, a forest, deer forest.
 Fuachd, an, *m.*, cold.
 Fuaim, ean, *m.*, sound.
 Fua-r, ire, *adj.*, cold.
 Fuar-an, ain, anan, *m.*, a well.

- Gabh, aidh, ail, *v.*, *take*.
 Gag-an, ain, *m.*, *chucking*.
 Gairdeach-as, ais, *m.*, *rejoicing*.
 Gaire, *f.*, *a laugh*.
 Gaisg-each, ich, *m.*, *a hero*.
 Gamh-ainn, ne, ne, *m.*, *a year-old calf*.
 Ga-nn, inne, *adj.*, *scarce*.
 Gao-l, il, *m.*, *love*.
 Gao-th, ith, than, *f.*, *wind*.
 Gar, aidh, adh, *v.*, *warm*.
 Geamhr-adh, aidh, aidhean, *m.*, *winter*.
 Gean, *m.*, *good humour*.
 Gèumnaich, *f.*, *lowing*.
 Gille, an, *m.*, *a lad*.
 Gion-ach, aiche, *adj.*, *greedy*.
 Glac, aidh, adh, *v.*, *catch, seize*.
 Glan, gloine, *adj.*, *clean*.
 Gla-s, ise, *adj.*, *grey, green*.
 Glè, *adv.*, *very*.
 Gleann, glinne, tan or taichean, *m.*, *a glen, valley*.
 Gorm, guirme, *adj.*, *blue*.
 Glioca-s, is, *m.*, *wisdom*.
 Gloir, e, *f.*, *glory*.
 Gloir-mhoir, e, *adj.*, *glorious*.
 Glua-is, isidh, sad, *v.*, *move*.
 Goid, idh, *v.*, *steal*.
 Gniomh, a, an, *m.*, *a deed*.
 Gor-ach, aiche, *adj.*, *foolish*.
 Goirte-as, is, *m.*, *pain*.
 Gnuis, ean, *f.*, *a countenance*.
 Gra-dh, idh, *m.*, *love*.
 Grèidh, e, ean, *f.*, *a flock, a herd*.
 Grinn, e, *adj.*, *fine, elegant*.
 Gu ruig, *prep.*, *to, unto*.
 Iar, *m.*, *the west*.
 Iaru-nn, inn, *m.*, *iron*.
 Idir, *adv.*, *at all*.
 Iomadh, *adj.*, *many a*.
 Iom-all, aill, *m.*, *circumference*.
 Iongant-ach, aiche, *adj.*, *wonderful*.
 Iosal, isle, *adj.*, *low*.
 Inn-is, sidh, se or seadh, *v.*, *tell*.
 Is, *conj.*, *and* ; *v.*, *is or are*.
 Ith, idh, *v.*, *cat*.
 Langanach, *part.*, *bellowing*.
 La-mh, imh, mhan, *f.*, *a hand*.
 Lamhainn-each, iche, *adj.*, *gloved*.
 Lathaireachd, *f.*, *presence*.
 Lathail, *adj.*, *daily*.
 Lean-abh, *m.*, *a child*.
 Lèig, idh, eil, *v.*, *let* ; leig de, *leave off, forsake*.
 Lèisgeul, an, *m.*, *an excuse*.
 Leum, an, *f.*, *a leap*.
 Leum, aidh, naich, *v.*, *leap, hurry*.
 Liath, aidh, adh, *v.*, *become grey*.
 Loisg, idh, losgadh, *v.*, *burn*.
 Lion-mho-r, ire } *adj.*, *numerous*.
 Lion-mhoir, e }
 Lip, ean, *f.*, *a lip*.
 Lite, an, *f.*, *porridge*.
 Lom, aidh, adh, *become or make bare*.
 Luch, an, *f.*, *a mouse*.
 Luchd, *m.*, *people*.
 Luidh, idh, *v.*, *lie, set*.
 Luigh, ean, *m.*, *a herb*.
 Macha-ir, rach, raichean, *f.*, *a plain*.
 Maide, an, *m.*, *a stick*.
 Maois-each, ich, ichean, *m.*, *a roe or doe*.
 Mar, *adv.*, *as*.
 Ma-ll, ille, *adj.*, *slow*.
 Meilich, *f.*, *bleating*.
 Meadh-on, oin, *m.*, *middle, mid*.
 Meang-an, ain, anan, *m.*, *a twig*.
 Meas, an, *m.*, *fruit*.
 Me-ur, oir, oirean, *f.*, *a finger*.
 Meur-an, ain, anan, *m.*, *a thimble*.
 Mial-chu, *m.*, *a greyhound*.
 Minic, *adv.*, *often*.
 Mìl-e, tean, *f.*, *a mile* ; *adj.* and *n.*, *a thousand*.
 Miorbhuil-each, ich, *adj.*, *wonderful*.
 Mnaoi, *Dat. Sing. of Bean*.
 Moch, muiche, *adj.*, *early*.
 Mol, aidh, adh, *v.*, *praise*.
 Moran, *m.*, *much, many*.
 Motha-ich, ichidh, chadh, *v.*, *feel*.
 Muillion, e, *m.*, *a million*.
 Mu'n cuairt, *adv.*, *about*.
 Mu'n cuairt do, *prep. with Dat.*, *about*.
 Nadurra, *adj.*, *natural*.
 Nead, nid, an, *f.*, *a nest*.

- Néamh, neimh, an, *m.*, *heaven*.
 Neo (*prefixed to Adjectives*), *not*.
 Nochd, aidh, adh, *v.*, *show*.
 Nuadh, *adj.*, *new*.
 Og, oige, *adj.*, *young*.
 Ord, uird, an, *a hammer*.
 Os cionn, *comp. prep.*, *above*.
 Otr-ach, aich, aichean, *m.*, *a dung-hill*.
 Pailliun, an, *m.*, *a tent*.
 Paisd, e, ean, *m.*, *a child*.
 Pill, idh, eadh or tinn, *turn*.
 Pòca, nuan, *f.*, *a pocket*.
 Poit, e, ean, *f.*, *a pot*.
 Posda, *adj.*, *married*.
 Priseil, e, *adj.*, *precious*.
 Ràidhe, an, *a season, a quarter*.
 Ràite (ràdh), *part.*, *saying*.
 Reidh, *adj.*, *ready*.
 Reotaidh, *adj.*, *frosty*.
 Reul, tan, *f.*, *a star*.
 Rìgh, rean, *m.*, *a king*.
 Riomh-ach, aiche, *adj.*, *rich, gaudy*.
 Ros, an, *m.*, *a rose*.
 Roth, a, an, *m.*, *a wheel, an axis*.
 Rua-dh, aidhe, *adj.*, *red, tawny*.
 Ruadh-bhoc, ruaidh-bhuic, *m.*, *a roe-buck*.
 Rud, an, *m.*, *a thing*.
 Sabhailt, *adj.*, *safe*.
 Samhr-adh, aidh, aidhean, *m.*, *summer*.
 Saogh-al, ail, *m.*, *the world*.
 Saoil, idh, sinn, *v.*, *suppose*.
 Seach-ain, naidh, nadh, *v.*, *avoid*.
 Sean, sine } *adj.*, *old*.
 Seann }
 Seall-adh, aidh, tuinn, *v.*, *look*.
 Seall-adh, aidh, aidhean, *m.*, *a view*.
 Searg, aidh; adh, *v.*, *fade*.
 Sgaoil, idh, eadh, *v.*, *spread*.
 Sgeada-ich, ichidh, chadh, *v.* *adorn*.
 Sgeimh, *f.*, *beauty*.
 Sgeigeil, e, *adj.*, *jeering, sarcastic*.
 Sgiathach, *adj.*, *winged*.
 Sge-ul, il, or oil, *f.*, *a story*.
 Sliabh, sleibh, sleibh-te or tean, *f.*, *a mountain*.
 Slighe, an, *f.*, *a way*.
 Slua-gh, igh, sloigh, *m.*, *a people*.
 Smuain-ich, ichidh, eachadh, *v.*, *think*.
 Snath-ad, aid, adan, *f.*, *a needle*.
 Snua-dh, idh, *m.*, *appearance, complexion*.
 Sorruaidh, *m.*, *a salutation*.
 Speur, a or an, *m.*, *the sky*.
 Spiora-d, id, dan, *m.*, *a spirit*.
 Stua-dh, idh, dhan, *f.*, *a billow*.
 Sua-n, in, *f.*, *sleep*.
 Suidh, idh, *v.*, *sit*.
 Suil, sula, ean, *f.*, *an eye*.
 Suilbhir, e, *adj.*, *cheerful*.
 Sunndach, *adj.*, *lively*.
 Taigh or tigh, ean, *m.*, *a house*.
 Taingeileachd, *f.*, *thankfulness*.
 Tal-amh, mhainn, amhan, *m.* (*Fem. in Gen. Case*), *the earth*.
 Tana-ich, ichidh, chadh, *v.*, *get or make thin*.
 Tachd, aidh, adh, *v.*, *choke*.
 Téas, an, *f.*, *heat*.
 Teich, idh, eadh, *v.*, *flee*.
 Thar, *prep.*, *over*.
 Till, idh, eadh, *v.*, *return*.
 Tionnd-aidh, aidhidh, adh, *v.*, *turn*.
 Tiodhla-c, ic, icean, *m.*, *a gift*.
 Tiormaich, idh, tiormachadh, *v.*, *dry*.
 Tog, aidh, ail, *v.*, *raise*.
 Toisich, idh, toiseachadh, *v.* *begin*.
 Toit, ean, *f.*, *smoke, fume*.
 Toll, tuill, *m.*, *a hole*.
 Traogh, aidh, adh, *v.*, *assuage*.
 Treig, idh, sinn, *v.*, *forsake*.
 Treud, a or an, *f.*, *a flock*.
 Trian, a, an, *f.*, *a third*.
 Tric, *adv.*, *often*.
 Trom, truime, *adj.*, *heavy*.
 Trua-gh, ighe, *adj.*, *miserable*.
 Tuar, *m.*, *colour, appearance*.
 Tuath, *f.*, *peasantry; the north; adj., north*.
 Tuig, idh, sinn, *v.*, *understand*.
 Tuigseach, *adj.*, *sensible*.
 Tuit, idh, ean, *v.*, *fall*.
 Turs-ach, aiche, *adj.*, *sorrowful*.
 Tuthag, an, *f.*, *thatch, patch, cover*.
 Uaine, *adj.*, *green*.
 Uair, e, ean, *f.*, *an hour, a time*.

Uall-ach, alch, <i>adj.</i> , <i>gay</i> .	Ulaldh, e, ean, <i>f.</i> , <i>a treasure</i> .
Uasal, uaisle, <i>noble, genteel</i> .	Ur, <i>adj.</i> , <i>new</i> .
Ugh, or ubh, uighe, uighean, <i>m.</i> , <i>an egg</i> .	Urar, <i>adj.</i> , <i>fresh</i> .
Uile, <i>adj.</i> , and <i>n. m.</i> , <i>all</i> .	Urrainn, <i>adj.</i> , <i>possible—used with the Verb 'is.'</i>

DAYS OF WEEK.

Di-luain.	Diardaoin.
Di-mairt.	Di-h-aoine.
Di-ciadaoin.	Di-sathuirne.
Di-domhnuich or la na Sabaid.	

NAMES OF MONTHS.

Gionbhair or a Cheud-mhios, <i>f</i> .	Iuchar, <i>m.</i> , or Buidhmios, <i>f</i> .
Faoilteach, <i>m</i> .	Ceudmhios an fhoghair.
Mart, <i>m</i> .	Seachd-mhios.
Giblein, <i>f</i> .	Ochd-mhios or Lughnair, <i>m</i> .
Ceitean, <i>m.</i> , or Bealtuinn, <i>f</i> .	Samhuinn, <i>f</i> .
Ogmhios, <i>f</i> .	Dudhlach, <i>m</i> .

NAMES OF FEMALES.

Ann	Anna.
Catherine, Kate.	Caitriona, Ceat.
Christina	Cairistiona.
Elizabeth	Ealasaid.
Flora	Fionnaghal.
Grace	Giorsail.
Helen	Eilidh.
Isabella	Iseabal.
Janet	Seonaid.
Jane	Sine, Seana.
Margaret	Mairearad.
Marjory	Marsailidh.
Martha	Moireach.
Mary	Mairi.
Sarah	Mor.
Sophia	Beathag.

NAMES OF MALES.

Alexander	Alasdair.
Allan	Ailean.
Andrew	Aindrea.
Angus	Aonghas.
Archibald.	Gilleasbuig.
Charles	Tearlach.
Dugald	Dughall.
Duncan	Donnchadh.
Henry	Eanruig.
Hugh	Uisdean.
James	Seumas.
John	Iain.
Kenneth	Coinneach.
Malcolm	Callum.
Simon	Sim.
William	Uilleam.

KEY TO EXERCISES.

I.

The large cat. The fire. In the fire. The table. The light and the table. At the fire. In the fire are light and warmth. The candle is on the table at the fire. The candles are giving (making) light, and the fire giving (making) warmth. The good man. The candles are giving good light. The large cat is in the warmth of the fire.

II.

Am bord. An teine. A choinneal mhor. Na coinnlean mora. Air an teine. An solus agus am blaths. Aig an teine tha cait. Tha coinnlean maith air a bhord. Tha an teine a deanamh soluis agus blaiths. Tha na coinnlean maith air a bhord. Tha na coinnlean a deanamh soluis moir. Solus nan coinnlean (*or* conneal.)

III.

The ears of the cat. There were ears on the cat. The cats are making a noise. There are ears on the cats. The calves (Dative). The lips. The trees were making a good fire. In the shoes. At the time. Long hours. The ears of the calves. The place of the calf. Making the shoe. Making the shoes. On the tree. On the fire. In the place.

IV.

Na lipean. Craobhan fada. Fuaimean nan craobh. Aite an teine. Na fuaimean. Anns na tiribh. Uair an uaireadair. Na cluasan fada. Anns an tir. Aig an aite. Anns na clusaibh. An uair. Lipean an laoigh. Air na craobhaibh. Aig na craobhaibh. Anns na tiribh. Bha na laoigh aig an aite. Na cluaise. An aite. Fuaimean anns a chluais. Bha a chraobh mor.

V.

The chair is at the fire. The day was long. The dog is in the bed. Rivers of water are in the country (*or*, there are rivers, &c.) A flood of blood. At a father's brother's

wedding. The men of the land. O son of blood ! The teeth of the dog were in the flesh of the cat. There were shoes on the man. In the fight. The man is making a table. A hens' fight. Good man, the cats are in the warmth of the fire.

VI.

Bha cath fada aig an teine. Ann am beul na broige. Tha na brogan aig an teine. Bha brogan an duine aig a bhord mhor. Cluas feidh. Bha an cat anns an (t-)solus. Tha an duine anns an leabaidh mhor. Maidnean anns (air) an duthaich. Tha uaireadair air a bhord aig an teine. Ann an cridhe an duine. Tuiltean uisge agus lasraichean teine. Bha banais anns a chathair. Bha piuthar an duine aig a bhanais. Air na tuiltibh.

VII.

A heart of flesh. The man's books are on the table in the room. The light of (the) day is good for the eyes. In the great works. The God of the fathers. The heart of the country. The timepiece was making a great noise. The watches are in the man's coat. There are coats on the men in the city. The long rivers. The sound of the stream. The book. Of the book. The room. The sounds. For the rooms. For the hen. The light of the eyes. The morning. Of the morning. The rivers of the country. A dog's tooth. The teeth of the dogs. The teeth of the dog. The dog's mouth. The day's work. The father and the son. The sons of the man.

VIII.

Uisge na h-aimhne. An amhainn. Uisge nan aimhneichean. Fiacan a choin. An sruth uisge. Cota an duine. Ceann na leapa. Fuaim na h-aimhne. Anns an t-suil. Tha uisge na h-aimhne maith. Air na h-uisgeachaibh. Bha an cu anns an t-sruth. Bha an duine aig a chathair leis na leabhraichean. Cath chon. Tha no tuiltean a deanamh fuaim. Tha cota an duine air a chathair aig a bhord. Bha an t-atharrachadh mor. Cridhe an athar agus cridheachan nam mac.

IX.

The goodness of the land. There were and are good men in that country. The wife of this man is in the fever. The Scotchman was making a great noise with the pipe. Hearts of oak. O sun, son of brightness! There are large oak trees (trees of oak) in Scotland. The light of the sun is making brightness. In the heart is the goodness and greatness of man. That man was at the water with the calves. The workman's wife. The queen of that country is in the fever.

X.

Solus an teine agus soillse na greine. Tha an darach a deanamh teine maith. Morachd ban-righ na h-Alba. Bha an duine sin aig an duthaich le laogh boirionn. Tha an t-Albannach ann am blaths na greine. Bha fuaim pìob mhor na h-Alba anns a chath. Tha leabhraichean air a bhord bheag anns an t-seomar so.

XI.

The man of the large head. Is that country better than Scotland? She is the better of the water. I was very sick with the fever. This river is longer and broader than the largest rivers which are in Scotland. Beloved brethren, a good man is stronger than a big man. The people of (the) fat hearts. In the great floods of strong waters. The oak is the strongest tree. It is easier to make a good man bad than to make a bad man good.

XII.

Craobh ni's mo agus sruth ni's treise. Is fheaird mi so. Tha an duthaich so mor, tha an tir sin ni's mo, ach is i Albainn a's mo. Fagus air a bhaile sin tha sruth boidheach uisge milis. Is misd thu sin. Bha e ro dhuilich. Bha oibriche reamhar a deanamh droch fhuaim le pìob gle mhoir. An duine a's treise agus a's fhearr, agus a bhean a's boidhche agus a's annsa. Am bheil an leabhar mor?

XIII.

Is every sixth man good? There are many Scotchmen in that country. Twenty cats and nineteen dogs. At the third hour. They who are in the first places in the town. Many a woman is better than the best men. There were a hundred thousand strong men and many people in that town. On the third day I and nine workmen were making the river broader. At the first light of the day. There are thirty-one books on the table in that room. It is twelve o'clock. Good men are rare (few) in these towns. She was very ill at six o'clock. Do you delay (are you making delay), and it ten o'clock? That old woman is ninety-three years.

XIV.

Bha mi anns an aite sin air ceud la na bliadhna. Bha e sea uairean agus bha moran sluaigh anns an aite. Tha tri cheud tri fichead agus a cuig, laithean anns a bhliadhna. Aig an t-seathamh uair. Anns an fhichead baile a's mo anns an rioghachd. Tha sinne ni's lionmhoir na sibhse anns a bhaile so. Anns an t-seomar bheag sin tha tri leapaichean, aon bhord, cuig cathraichean agus moran leabhraichean. Is i so a bhliadhna ochd ceud deug tri fichead agus naoi. Tha iomadh amhainn ni's fhaide na sin. Tha aimhnichean ni's lionmhoire anns an duthaich sin. Tha e tri uairean. Tha craobhan tearc. Tha beagan chraobh anns a chathair Am bheil dithis anns an uisge? Tha iad lionmhoir. Tha bailtean tearc anns an tir sin.

XV.

Is that man worse than you? I (myself) and my wife and my sister's son were in your father's house on that day. Who is making that noise? That is a man who will not do evil. The man on whom was the coat. Every man who was strong. In whatever town they were. What evil is in thine heart? Those are my books. Those who were in the house were ill. That is the man who was thirty-eight years in the town in which my father's brother's son was.

XVI.

Bha m' ochdnar mhac anns na h-oibribh air an la sin. Dean so agus is fheaird thu e. Bha moran chraobhan daraich anns an aite anns an robh a thaigh. Bha mi fein aig an taigh aig tri uairean. Tha sluagh mo dhuthcha-sa ni's fhearr na bhur sluagh-sa. (An) robh sibh anns a bhaile ud? Tha bean an duine eile tinn. Tha sinn gle lionmhoir ann ar baile-ne.

XVII.

Are you ill? I am; are you not yourself? I am not very ill, but this other man is. Is it I who am ill? Were you saying that the flesh of a lamb is not as sweet as the flesh of a calf? I was not, but I was saying that it is not sweeter. Art thou the king of the Jews? In my Father's house there are many dwelling places. Do (the) good, and do not (the) evil. Were you at your brother's house on that day? Who art thou that sayest those things? If I were there I would be worse than I am. Will you be there? Is she to be at home on that day? If you are not to be there I will not be.

XVIII

Nach 'eil ise ni's boidhche na piuthar? Bhiodh e ni's fhearr. Bha i ag radh nach 'eil moran nithe ni's fhearr na sin. Biodh iad an so aig naoi uairean anns a mhaduinn. Bha e deanamh nithe a's mo na iad so. Co iad? An ise a tha deanamh an fhuaim ud? Bi thusa a deanamh maith. Bha iad ag radh nach bitheadh e ni's fhearr na moran eile. Bu mhise bha aig do thaigh Nach bi mise an sin?

XIX.

You are not better than himself. That wicked man has struck the little calf. A good name is better than much riches. Let there be no evil in thy heart. We were struck with many a blow. Who is knocking at the door? The floods smote on the house, and it fell, and great was the fall of that house. He was smitten for men. If I shall be smitten, let me be smitten by the good man. The wicked

man shall fall into many an evil, but God shall keep his own people. If thou wilt do (be doing) good, goodness shall be in thy house and brightness in thy dwelling place.

XX.

Nach do bhuaileadh anns a cheann e leis an duine sin? Bha na fir so ag radh nach b' fheaird iad thusa. Cha 'n 'eil solus ann an aithibh-comhnuidh luchd-oibre an uile, ach tha solus coinneal Dhé air ceann an duine mhaith. Buailibh iad agus tuiteadh am baile. Nam biodh e air a bhualadh mar a bha mise, thuiteadh e. Ciod am maith a tha ann an sin? Agus thuit deich mile thar fhichead sluaigh ann an aon la. Cha bhi solus na greine an sin.

XXI.

Is that tree not beautiful? (*or*, is not that a beautiful tree?) The good man is as a tree which grows by (at) the side of a river. The trees will drink of the water of the stream, and they will be glad: they will clap their hands, and (they will) praise God. It is easier to swim against the water than with the stream. Give me water to drink. We supposed that thou wert the king of Israel. I love God because he will give me that which will be good for me. The beast swam away across the river. God says, Son, give me thine heart.

XXII.

Oladh na laoigh an t-uisge. Nach 'eil uisge maith airson laogh? Dh'innseadh domhsa gu'm bheil moran beathaichean ag ol de uisge na h-aimhne so, agus nach fheaird iad e. Bha an seann duine ud ag radh gu'n d'fhas tri de uain fein tinn leis an uisge. Filleamaid ar cotaichean, agus fagamaid iad an so. Seachain an t-olc, agus seachnaidh an t-olc thusa. Nach creid thu a ni a ta mi ag innseadh duit? B'fhearr leam tuiteam anns a chath na ruith air falbh. Tha moran agam air an duine sin. Co e Dia gu'n creidinn e? Is e Dia athair nan uile.

XXIII.

I would go to any place to hear that man. I have been

struck for that which another person has done. Have you seen yon big fat beast which I have at home? Do not say anything against the king. Give me your hand. He came to his own country, but his own people did not give him honour. Many of the beasts were found at the other side of the river.

XXIV.

Thugadh e dombsa an ni a tha agam air. Nan abairinn ni sam bith, theirinn mar thubhairt thusa. Tha mise dol air falbh agus cha'n fhaic sibh mi gu 's an tig mi ann an gloir m' Athar. Innsear ni gloirmhoir air cathair ar De-ne. Agus thubhairt e, Tuiteam ann an lamhan Dhe, agus na tuiteam ann an lamhan dhaoine. Chunncadh e a falbh agus a fagail an aite.

XXV.

Who shall tell thy father that thou art not alive? He fell not without fame in the battle. Say not anything against the Queen. Would it not be better for you to have a good wife than a large house? What, said Ronan, do you see about Culmina, my lovely sweetheart? Give us to-day our daily bread. Let his left hand be under my head. And God saw the light that it was good. Keep the door of thy mouth in the house of God. Thou art in the presence of the King of kings. I heard from him that the Queen's son is in a distant land.

XXVI.

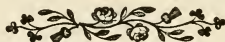
Thoireadh i dha ge b' e a tha aige oirre. Chi neach sam bith am maith a rinn e do shluagh an aite. Sin uile thug mi duit, ach ciod a rinn thusa domhsa? Chunnaic mi e a dol 'na bhaile aig cuig uairean. Dh' innis mi duit; ach cha chreideadh tu mi. Am measg an t-sluagh so uile nach 'eil aon a dh' innseas so dhomh? Tha solus na greine againn re an latha. Nach cluinnear a chliu airson so? Cha'n abaireadh e ni olc sam bith mu leannan fein.

XXVII.

In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was along with God, and the Word was God. This same was at the beginning with God. All things were made by him, and without him there was not one thing made that was made. In him was life, and the life was the light of men. Concerning him, John said, Behold the Lamb of God ! The eyes of the Lord are in every place, gazing on the bad men and on the good men. Thus shalt thou say to him, Rejoice not against the good man, though he fall he shall rise again. I saw yesterday a thing that I never saw before, and which I shall never (not ever) see again.

XXVIII.

Chunnaic tighearna na duthcha ar brathair agus mhol se e gu mòr. Tha focal De maith, tabhairt gairdeachas d'a shluagh, agus a deanamh an cridheachan ait ; cha chum e ni maith air bith uapa-san a ta creidsinn air ainm. Mo thruaighe, gu'm faicinn-se an la ! Air an taobh so agus air an taobh sin de 'n amhainn bha craobh na beath a fas. Eirich agus tiugainn air falbh oir tha an la goirid. Deana-maid ar n-obair a nis re an latha, mu 'n tig an oidhche mu 'm bi ar n-obair deanta.



LIST OF GAELIC BOOKS

PUBLISHED BY MACLACHLAN & STEWART, EDINBURGH.

M'Alpine's Gaelic and English Pronouncing Dictionary, with	s. d.
Grammar, 12mo, <i>cloth</i>	9 0
Alleine's Alarm to the Unconverted	1 6
Baxter's Call to the Unconverted, 18mo, <i>cloth</i>	1 6
——— Saint's Rest, translated by Rev. J. Forbes	2 6
Boston's Fourfold State, 12mo, <i>cloth</i> , ...	4 0
Buchanan (Dugald) of Rannoch's Life and Conversion, with his	
Hymns, 18mo, <i>cloth</i>	2 0
Bunyan's Come and Welcome, 18mo, <i>cloth</i>	2 0
——— World to Come, or Visions from Hell, <i>cloth</i>	1 6
——— Grace Abounding, 18mo, <i>cloth</i>	2 0
——— Pilgrim's Progress (<i>three parts</i>), <i>cloth</i>	2 6
——— Water of Life, <i>cloth</i>	1 0
——— Sighs from Hell, 18mo, <i>cloth</i>	2 0
——— Heavenly Footman, 18mo, <i>cloth</i>	1 0
Burder's Village Sermons, 18mo, <i>cloth</i>	1 6
Confession of Faith, fcap. 8vo, <i>cloth</i>	2 6
Dewar's (Rev. Dr.) The Gaelic Preacher, 8vo	0 4
Doddridge's Rise and Progress, 12mo, <i>cloth</i>	3 0
Dyer's Christ's Famous Titles, 18mo. <i>cloth</i>	2 0
Earle's Sacramental Exercises, 18mo, <i>cloth</i>	1 6
Gael (The) a Monthly Gaelic Magazine, bnd. in cl, 1873-76, each	7 6
Grant's (Rev. Peter) Hymns, 18mo, <i>cloth</i>	1 6
Guthrie's Christian's Great Interest, 18mo, <i>cloth</i>	2 0
Hall's (Newman) Come to Jesus	0 6
James' Anxious Enquirer, 12mo, <i>sewed</i>	1 0
Joseph, Life of, by Macfarlane, 18mo, <i>cloth</i>	1 6
Laoidhean Eadar-Theangaichte o'n Bheurla, <i>cloth</i>	0 6
Logan's The Scottish Gael, or Celtic Manners of the Highlands,	
2 vols	28 0
M'Alpine's Gaelic Grammar, 12mo, <i>cloth</i>	1 0
M'Callum's History of the Church of Christ, 8vo	4 0
Macdonald's (Rev. Dr) Gaelic Poems, <i>cloth</i>	2 6
M'Intyre's (Duncan Ban) Poems and Songs, with an English	
Translation of "CoireCheathaich" and "Ben Dorain" 18mo	2 0
M'Intyre (Rev. D.) on Antiquity of the Gaelic Language (in English)	1 6
Mackenzie's (A.) History of Scotland, Eachdraidh na H-Alba, 12mo	
<i>cloth</i>	3 6
Mackenzie's Beauties of Gaelic Poetry, royal 8vo	12 0
MacLeod, Rev. Norman, Caraid nan Gaidheald, 8vo, hf bnd cf,	18 0
M'Lauchlan, The Book of the Dean of Lismore, 8vo	7 6
M'Lauchlan's (Rev. Dr.) Celtic Gleanings (in English) fcp 8vo, <i>cl</i> ,	2 6
Munro's Gaelic Primer and Vocabulary, 12mo	2 0
Ossian's Poems, revised by Dr M'Lauchlan, <i>cloth</i>	3 0
Phillips' Seven Common Faults, translated by Rev. H. Maccoll, 12mo	1 0
Smith's, Dr Sean Dana, with English Translation and Notes, by	
C. S. Jerram, ...	2 6
Stewart's Elements of Gaelic Grammar, New Edition, cr 8vo, <i>cl</i>	3 6
Sum of Saving Knowledge, 12mo, <i>sewed</i>	0 4

LIST OF BOOKS
ON
Highlands & Highlanders,

PUBLISHED OR SOLD BY

JOHN NOBLE,
BOOKSELLER,
10 & 12 CASTLE STREET, INVERNESS.

*A liberal discount to the Trade, and special
terms to Exporters to the Colonies.*

-
- | | |
|--|------|
| Logan's Scottish Gael, or Celtic Manners of Highlanders,
<i>New Edition</i> , edited by Rev. A. Stewart, "Nether
Lochaber," plates, 8vo cl (pub 28s), offered for | 14 0 |
| Mackenzie's (Rev. A.) History of Scotland <i>in Gaelic</i> ,
Eachdraidh na H-Alba, cr 8vo cl (pub 4s) for | 2 6 |
| The Dean of Lismore's Book of Ancient Gaelic Poetry,
edited with Translation, by Thomas Maclauchlan,
LL.D., 8vo cl (pub 12s) for | 7 6 |
| John Knox's Liturgy, a Reprint of Bishop Carsewell's
Translation into Gaelic from the Rare Edition
of 1567, by Rev. Dr Maclauchlan, sm 4to hf
morocco (pub 31s 6d), for | 12 0 |
| Cunningham (Allan) Tales of English and Scottish
Peasantry, cr 8vo bds (pub 6s), for | 3 0 |
| Guthrie (James) Scenes and Legends of the Vale of
Strathmore, thick cr 8vo bds (pub 7s 6d), for | 3 6 |
| Lauder (Sir Thomas Dick) The Wolfe of Badenoch,
8vo cl (pub 15s), for | 6 0 |
| Highlanders at Waterloo, account of the Highland
Regiments Engaged, 18mo | 0 6 |
| History of the Clan Mackenzie, 8vo, 21s; a copy on
large paper | 42 0 |
| Campbell (J. F.) Popular Tales of the Highlands,
English and Gaelic, 4 vols, cr 8vo cl, new | 28 0 |
| N.B.—The entire remainder of Books above reduced in
Price, are in possession of Advertiser. | |

JOHN NOBLE,
BOOKSELLER,
10 & 12 CASTLE STREET, INVERNESS,

ISSUES MONTHLY A

CATALOGUE
 OF
SECOND-HAND BOOKS,
 ON THE

**LITERATURE, HISTORY, TRADITIONS, MUSIC, TOPOGRAPHY, AND FOLK-LORE,
 OF SCOTLAND, PARTICULARLY THE HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS.**

J. N. has always a good Collection of Gaelic Books on hand; and most of the books, in both languages, bearing upon the Works of Ossian and the Ossianic controversy.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS ON SALE.

Keltie's Highland Clans, cl, for	-	-	£1	8	0
Scottish (The) Nation, parts, 18s, or cl, pub 56s for	1	4	0		
Stewart (General) Sketches of the Highlands, 2 vols	0	15	0		
History of the Clan Mackenzie	-	-	1	1	0
Dr Hateley Waddell's Ossian and the Clyde, 8vo	0	9	0		
Adanman's Life of St Columba	-	-	0	15	0
Highland's Society's Edition of Ossian, 3 vols,					
large paper, 48s, or small paper,	-	-	1	16	0
Skene's Chronicles of the Picts	-	-	0	10	6
Reid's Bibliotheca Scoto Celtica	-	-	0	9	0
Macpherson's Critical Dissertation on Ancient					
Scots, 4to	-	-	0	6	0
Grant's Origin and Descent of Gael, 8vo	-	-	0	5	0
Macgregor's Poems of Ossian, with Dissertation	0	5	6		
The Poems of Ossian, edited by Dr Campbell,					
2 vols, 8vo	-	-	0	5	6
Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness,					
complete vols 1 to 6, in 5 vols, 8vo cl,					
scarce, some vols out of print	-	-	0	15	0
Fraser-Mackintosh's Invernessiana, 8vo	-	-	1	6	0

AN T-ARD ALBANNACH.

“The Highlander.”

Editor—JOHN MURDOCH.

“THE HIGHLANDER” is the only Newspaper in the Highlands devoted to the assertion of the Rights, Interests, and Duties of Celts at Home and Abroad ; besides Papers on the History, Literature, Poetry, Music, and Traditions of the Clans, there are articles in English on the Rights of the People to the Soil, Estate Management, Land Reclamation, Agricultural Chemistry, large and small Farms, Sport *versus* Cultivation, Garden, Farming, Utilisation of Sewage.

Every issue contains Articles in Gaelic, Poems and Music ; together with Antiquarian, Literary, Genealogical, and Scientific Questions and Answers ; and, in all departments, Highlanders and others have scope for free discussion never previously enjoyed.

“THE HIGHLANDER” is independent of parties in Church and State, and judges Measures on their merits.

News from and for all parts of the Highlands and concerning Highlanders.

Markets, Sales, and General News of the Week.

Published at the Office 87 CHURCH STREET, INVERNESS.

Orders payable to JOHN MURDOCH. /



